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Presented by the Tennessee Department of Health, Tennessee Department of Children's Services, and the State Medical Examiner's Office in collaboration with Middle Tennessee State University

Prevention Through Understanding:

Investigating Unexpected Child Death









Tennessee Department of Health, Authorization No. 343543, 400 copies, February, 2023. This public document was promulgated at a cost of \$6.78 per copy.

In collaboration with

Tennessee Medical Examiner's Office, Tennessee Department of Health Middle Tennessee State University, Center for Health and Human Services

In partnership with

Middle Tennessee State University, University College
Tennessee Department of Children's Services

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NOTE

Videos are now on USB drives and not DVDs, along with PDF files of Trainee Book, Bereavement Booklet, and SUIDI Booklet.





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Preface and Acknowledgments

The Sudden Unexplained Child Death Act, signed into law in May 2001 and amended in April 2002, states that all emergency medical technicians, firefighters, and law enforcement officers must receive training on the handling of cases of sudden, unexplained infant death as part of their basic and continuing training requirements (Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-1-1102, 2001 and supp. 2002). In June 2005, Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-1-1103 was signed into law, requiring an investigation into the sudden, unexplained death of **any child from birth through age 17**. The laws mandate that the Tennessee Departments of Health and Children's Services, in cooperation with the state's Medical Examiner's Office, develop the training program, rules, and minimum standards needed to comply with the law. Prevention Through Understanding: Investigating Unexpected Child Death is the result.

In addition to responding to the law, these materials may also be used to learn about Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).

The welfare of Tennessee's children is important to all of us, and the death of even one child is a tragedy. By developing a more uniform approach to death investigation, we can more accurately determine the cause, manner, and circumstances of sudden, unexpected infant and child deaths. Prevention Through Understanding will provide emergency medical technicians, firefighters, and law enforcement personnel the information they need to respond appropriately and respectfully to one of the most professionally and personally challenging situations faced in death scene investigation.

On behalf of the Medical Examiner's Office and the Departments of Health and Children's Services, we wish to acknowledge those who gave their time, energy, and expertise to make this program possible. We thank the Center for Health and Human Services at Middle Tennessee State University for developing the training video and manuals and, through their partnership with MTSU's University College, for facilitating, implementing, and evaluating live and online training opportunities. We also thank the members of the Advisory Group for their invaluable assistance and all those associated with the making of the program's video presentation.

We hope these materials will be of interest and use to you as you perform the unique and difficult duties of your profession. We welcome your feedback and comments.

Please visit the Center for Health and Human Services website at mtsu.edu/chhs for links to training, trainer, and trainee resources, as well as to inquire about professional services offered to meet public health needs. For more information about the educational video and manual, contact the University College, Middle Tennessee State University, Attn: Prevention Through Understanding: Investigating Unexpected Child Death, MTSU Box 54, 1301 East Main Street, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132, 615-898-2177.

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Tennessee Medical Examiner

The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) was incorporated into the Tennessee Department of Health July 1, 2012, as a full-time position for the first time in the history of the state. Operating under the Department of Health, the goal is to create statewide consistency of high quality medicolegal death investigation and forensic autopsy services. The purpose is to serve our fellow citizens by protecting the public's health and safety, participating in the criminal justice system, and providing data for vital statistics.

Services provided by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner:

- Educating and training county medical examiners, county medical investigators, and law enforcement in death investigation.
- Consulting service to county medical examiners and other local and state departments in forensic pathology and medicolegal death investigation.
- Archiving county medical examiner and autopsy reports from throughout Tennessee.
- Supplying copies of autopsy reports and/or reports of investigation by county medical examiners to the public.
- Autopsy Report Request Form (PDF)
- Ensuring payments are made to pathologists for autopsies performed through the medical examiner program.
- "The Chief Medical Examiner shall have investigative authority for certain types
 of death that are in the interests of the state, including mass fatality incidents,
 for the identification, examination and disposition of victims' remains, and
 instances that represent a threat to the public health or safety, or both." TCA
 38-7-103

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Section I-Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this program is to help reduce the incidence of injury and death to infants and children by accurately identifying the cause and manner of death for those under 18 years of age. This will be accomplished by requiring that a death scene investigation be performed in all cases of sudden, unexpected infant and child death.

Overview of the Law

According to the law, all emergency medical technicians (EMTs), professional firefighters, and law enforcement officers shall receive training on the handling of cases of sudden, unexplained child death—including being sensitive to the grief of family members—as part of their basic and/or continuing training requirements. (Throughout this manual these professionals will also be described as "first responders.") In addition, the chief medical examiner for Tennessee shall develop and implement a program for training child death pathologists. For every sudden, unexplained death of a child under 18, the attending physician or coroner shall notify the county medical examiner, who will coordinate the death investigation. The county medical examiner shall also contact local law enforcement personnel to conduct the death scene investigation, according to the protocol developed by the chief medical examiner. The chief medical examiner's protocol is presented to you through this in-service program.

Why Target First Responders?

Like any other emergency situation, it is important to prepare for responding to a sudden infant or child death scene. This preparation should include an evaluation component to guide future performance. For example, if an infant death is due to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), it is important that first reponders handle those tragedies with great care, giving families and care providers the empathy and support they deserve. Conversely, despite the presence of grieving parents and a lack of visible trauma, occasionally a child's death can be the result of a criminal act or negligence. First responders have the difficult task of balancing the need for a thorough investigation with the concerns of the family and others involved in the event, recognizing that only a complete autopsy, medical history, and review of the death scene can determine the cause of an unexpected child death.

What Is Included in This Curriculum?

Prevention Through Understanding: Investigating Unexpected Child Death provides an educational video presentation as well as written information for trainers and trainees. The program manual includes the following:

- 1. Program Objectives
- 2. Recommended Program Format
- 3. Materials Needed for Presenting the Program
- 4. A Section Focused on Teaching the Program
- 5. A Post-Assessment Questionnaire
- 6. In-Service Tracking and Evaluation Forms
- 7. Appendices and References

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Objectives of the In-Service Program

Upon completion of this program, **law enforcement personnel** should be able to conduct a child death scene investigation **using the Sudden Unexplained Infant/Child Death Investigation (SUIDI) form** developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Tennessee Medical Examiner. All first responder participants should be able to

- 1. discuss the Tennessee law requiring (a) an investigation of all sudden unexplained child deaths in the state, and (b) training of current and future EMT, firefighter, and law enforcement personnel;
- 2. define Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, or SIDS, and be able to describe what SIDS is and what SIDS is not;
- 3. identify specific risk factors for sudden infant death;
- 4. describe the roles of EMTs, firefighters, and law enforcement personnel as witnesses and investigators at a scene and describe how to respond appropriately and obtain information as required by the state medical examiner;
- identify the critical surroundings and environment when responding to a scene;
- 6. demonstrate sensitivity and a nonjudgmental approach to family members and caregivers;
- 7. describe the role of Child Protective Services (CPS) and its investigations relating to child abuse and neglect;
- 8. describe the importance of the Child Fatality Review (CFR) team; and
- 9. identify resources for grieving families and care providers and support for professionals.

Recommended Program Format

It is important that trainers help participants feel comfortable and at ease. Encouraging positive communication is essential. The sensitive nature of this topic, particularly if some of the participants have had personal or professional experience with an infant or child death, may make the program difficult for some. The trainer should be prepared to moderate closely the discussion among participants, and trainees should be allowed to remain silent or leave the room if it becomes too difficult for them to participate in the discussion portion of the in-service program.

The running time for the video Prevention Through Understanding: Investigating Unexpected Child Death is approximately 45 minutes. You will need to allow time at the end of the program to summarize the main points, conduct an evaluation, and bring the discussion to a positive close. Estimated time for the complete program is approximately two hours.

Recommended Outline (2-hour session)

00:00-00:05	Participants sign in using tracking sheet
00:05-00:20	Introduce topic; go over program objectives and what to consider while watching the video
00:20-01:05	View video as a group
01:05-01:30	Discuss video content
01:30-01:45	Review investigative questionnaire (see note below)
01:45-01:55	Participants complete post-assessment questions
01:55-02:00	Participants complete evaluation form

Note: Law enforcement professionals are typically responsible for the actual scene investigation of a child death. EMS and firefighter professionals may spend less time on this topic area.

Materials Needed

Trainers will need the following to conduct the in-service program:

- TV/DVD player
- Whiteboard/chalkboard for listing objectives and discussion questions
- Trainee manuals, SUIDI booklets, and Bereavement Support booklets, one for each participant
- Tracking form, one for each class, located in the trainer manual
- Post-test questionnaires and evaluation forms, one in each trainee manual

Submitting Training Rosters After an In-Service

1. Online

- a. Visit www.mtsu.edu/sids and select the "Submit Training Online" Button.
- **b.** Complete the Trainee Tracking Sheet online. **Note:** If you are submitting more than 20 trainees at a time, you will need to submit additional forms.
- **c.** Once you have completed the form, save the form by selecting the save icon on the top toolbar. The save icon looks like a small disk and is the second from the left.
- **d.** Save the file to your desktop. **Note:** You may rename it as you please.
- **e.** After the file has been saved, please submit it by one of following steps:
 - 1. Open your email browser and send the saved form to John.Burchfield@mtsu.edu.
 - 2. If you are using a desktop email application such as Microsoft Outlook Express, Microsoft Outlook, Eudora, or Mail, you can select the Submit Form icon at the bottom of the training roster. An icon will appear for you to choose desktop email application. Select this button and send your roster.

2. Mail

Completed participation tracking forms should be mailed to:

Middle Tennessee State University University College Attn: Prevention Through Understanding MTSU Box 54 1301 East Main Street Murfreesboro, TN 37132

What to Consider While Watching the Video

While viewing the video, please be aware of the following:

- 1. the collaborative nature of the work of all first responders—EMTs, firefighters, and law enforcement—and the significant duties each professional has when responding to the scene of a nonresponsive child;
- 2. the importance of observing the surroundings and preserving the scene environment, understanding that law enforcement officers are typically responsible for investigating a child death scene while EMTs and firefighters are witnesses to the scene;

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- 3. specific procedures and requirements for investigating a death scene, including interviewing techniques;
- 4. the roles and responsibilities of Child Protective Services (CPS) and Child Fatality Review (CFR) teams; and
- 5. the sensitivity and support shown to family members and care providers.

Suggested In-Service Discussion Questions

- 1. Discuss the Sudden Unexplained Child Death Act. What is its purpose? What are the major elements of the law?
- 2. What is Sudden Infant Death Syndrome? Are all unexplained infant deaths due to SIDS?
- 3. Was there any section of the video that you found particularly meaningful? Please describe it and why it struck you as significant.
- 4. In your experiences with a child's death, what are your memories, what have you learned, and what advice would you pass on to other professionals?
- 5. Discuss the roles of emergency medical technicians, firefighters, and law enforcement at an unexpected child death scene.
- 6. Discuss the role of child protective services and the importance of the scene investigation for the Child Fatality Review team.
- 7. What system does your service have in place for contacting families in the event of acute illness or injury?
- 8. What approach have you found helpful in comforting parents/caregivers in their grief over the loss of an infant or child?
- 9. For law enforcement and other investigators, what questions do you have about using the SUIDI form?

SIDS Online Training Courses

This course is also available in a self-guided format. It is designed for participants to take the course individually and completely online. There are no registration fees, but it is required for you to complete a registration process online and score 70% or more to receive credit for this training. Upon successful completion, a certificate will be mailed to the address you provided to verify your credit for completing the course.

To register, visit www.sidstrainingtn.org.

Available course:

1. Prevention Through Understanding: Investigating Unexpected Infant Death

Upon completion of this course, you will receive credit for the training requirements mandated by the State of Tennessee in response to the Sudden Unexplained Child Death Act.

2. Sudden, Unexplained Infant Death Investigation: Guidelines for the Investigator

The purpose of this course is to provide uniform guidelines for the death scene investigators to facilitate a properly documented and effective investigation.

Section II-Teaching the Program

Understanding the Laws Governing Death Scene Investigation

The Sudden Unexplained Child Death Act, signed into law in May 2001 and amended in April 2002, mandates that first responders receive training on handling cases of sudden, unexplained infant death as part of their basic and continuing training requirements. (See Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-1-11, 68-142, 68-3-5, 2001 and 68-1-1102, Supp., 2002.) In June 2005, Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-1-1103 was signed into law, requiring an investigation into the sudden unexplained death of **any child** from birth through age 17. The purpose of the law is to help reduce the incidence of injury and death to infants and children by accurately identifying the cause and manner of death. This is accomplished by requiring that a death investigation be performed in all cases of sudden, unexpected child death.

According to the law, all emergency medical technicians (EMTs), professional firefighters, and law enforcement officers should receive training on the handling of cases of sudden, unexplained child death—including being sensitive to the grief of family members—as part of their basic and continuing training requirements. (As of December 31, 2003, law enforcement officers were no longer required to receive this training as part of their continuing training requirements, but it is still part of their basic training. See Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-1-1102 (d), Supp., 2002, including compiler's notes). In addition, the chief medical examiner for Tennessee shall develop and implement a program for training child death pathologists.

For every sudden, unexplained death of a child under 18 years of age, the attending physician or coroner shall notify the county medical examiner, who will coordinate the death investigation. The county medical examiner will contact local law enforcement personnel to conduct the death scene investigation, according to the protocol developed by the chief medical examiner for the state. The law also permits the Tennessee Department of Health to reimburse county governments for autopsies performed in these investigations, provided the Sudden Unexplained Infant/Child Death Investigation (SUIDI) form is used to complete the investigation. The maximum allowable cost per autopsy is \$1,250. Appendix A provides a copy of the full text of the laws. Please see page 9 for a copy of the SUIDI form.

Understanding Sudden Unexpected Infant Death

Definition of Sudden Unexpected Infant Death — This is an umbrella phrase that describes all infant deaths that happen suddenly and unexpectedly. The manner and cause of death are not clear before an investigation is done.

Definition of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) — This refers to the sudden death of an infant less than one year of age that can't be explained after a thorough investigation is conducted. This includes a complete autopsy, examination of the death scene, and review of the medical history.

Definition of Sleep-Related Death — This refers to infant deaths caused by circumstances in the sleep environment such as pillows, blankets or stuffed animals in the crib, a baby sleeping on a surface other than a crib, or a baby sleeping with an adult.

Facts About SIDS

Studies have shown that many sudden unexpected infant deaths are caused by an unsafe sleep environment. These deaths are preventable when parents and caregivers follow these safe sleep recommendations:

- always be placed on their backs to sleep
- sleep alone in a crib or bassinet, although it should be in the same room as an adult caregiver
- no bumper pads, blankets, stuffed animals, toys, or pets in their cribs
- sleep on a firm crib mattress with the mattress covered only by a fitted sheet

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SIDS in Tennessee Before and After the Back to Sleep Campaign

The Back to Sleep campaign is named for its recommendation to place healthy babies on their backs to sleep. Placing babies on their backs to sleep reduces the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). Originally recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics in 1992, the Back to Sleep national public education campaign began in 1994. Since that time, there has been a dramatic decrease in SIDS cases nationwide.

The new national Safe to Sleep® campaign, formerly known as the Back to Sleep campaign, has helped educate millions of caregivers about ways to reduce the risk of SIDS and other sleep-related causes of infant death. The campaign builds on the successes of Back to Sleep to address SIDS and other sleep-related causes of infant death and to continue spreading safe sleep messages to members of all communities. These recommendations include sleeping alone and in a crib. Since the start of the campaign, SIDS rates in the United States have decreased by almost 50%, both overall and within various racial/ethnic groups.

Appendix B provides data on SIDS and sleep-related deaths in Tennessee from 2005 to 2010.

Understanding Child Protective Services (CPS) and Abuse and Neglect Cases

The Department of Children's Services responds to over 37,000 reports of child abuse and neglect a year. Every day, more than 100 children are reported abused or neglected in Tennessee. The Child Protective Services (CPS) division strives to protect children whose lives or health are seriously jeopardized because of abusive acts or negligence. The division also supports the preservation of families. According to Tennessee law, all persons (including doctors, mental health professionals, child care providers, dentists, family members, and friends) must report suspected cases of child abuse or neglect to either the Department of Children's Services, the juvenile court judge of jurisdiction, or the county sheriff. Failure to report a suspected case is a violation of the law. Each year, the Tennessee Child Protective Services staff conducts over 30,000 child abuse and neglect investigations affecting more than 40,000 children. These investigations are conducted to determine the condition of the children, to assess their safety, to evaluate their risk of any future harm, and to plan for their well-being.

Department practices risk-oriented case management and considers the following issues:

- investigating referrals of child abuse or neglect
- identifying the risks that contributed to the abuse or neglect
- · delivering appropriate services to reduce risks
- evaluating the success of the intervention
- continuing services, if necessary
- closing the case or reuniting the child/children and family

Appendix C provides additional information on Child Protective Services including **24-hour contact information for reporting abuse and neglect**.

Understanding Child Fatality Review (CFR) Teams

The Child Fatality Review and Prevention Act of 1995 established a statewide network of child fatality review teams. These multidiscipline, multiagency teams have been established in the 31 judicial districts in Tennessee to review all deaths of children 17 years of age or younger. The purpose of the Child Fatality Review teams is to promote an understanding of the causes of childhood deaths, identify deficiencies in the delivery of services to children and families, and make and carry out recommendations that will prevent future child deaths.

The state Child Fatality Review team reviews reports from local teams, analyzes statistics of the incidence and causes of child deaths, and makes recommendations to

the governor and General Assembly to promote the safety and well-being of children. Tennessee is part of a national movement to identify why children are dying and what preventive measures can be taken.

Law enforcement investigators who fill out the SUIDI form completely and accurately play an important role in helping the Medical Examiner's Office and Child Fatality Review teams confirm or determine the actual cause of a child's death.

Appendix C provides Child Fatality Review team information, a copy of the current CFR data collection form, and fatality review judicial districts.

How to Respond to an Unexpected Child Death Scene

When responding to the scene of an unexpected infant or child death, it is important to maintain nonjudgmental, compassionate interaction with families and caregivers. If resources allow, it may be helpful to make an additional health care provider or professional available to support and assist the family in gathering items for the trip to the hospital. Calling on clergy or other community support persons for this may require that someone stay behind at the scene until additional resources arrive.

Key on-scene actions include

- 1. observing the scene for the position of the child when first responders arrive;
- 2. noting on the baby the presence of any markings, color changes, or bleeding as well as the color and consistency of other body fluids;
- 3. recording the presence of any objects in close proximity that may have been involved in the scene;
- 4. noting the behavior of persons present; and
- 5. documenting all observations and interactions with the family or caregiver in a factual, objective manner, while keeping in mind that all written documentation may be collected as evidence in the investigation.

Some families may want to be in the room during resuscitation efforts. However, their presence can transform a focused, technical environment into a highly emotional one. Remember that the health care provider's first responsibility is to the child patient. Many elements need to be in place so that a family's presence during resuscitation does not jeopardize patient care, including

- 1. available staff to stay with the family to explain and continually assess the family members' ability to withstand this additional trauma;
- 2. a controlled environment, relatively free of chaos; and
- 3. continued assessment of the appropriateness of the presence of family members and a willingness to remove them if the situation requires it (Minnesota Sudden Infant Death Center, 2003).

Compassionate Interaction

Compassionate interaction is crucial in a death scene investigation. A parent or caregiver's immediate reaction to a child's death may be shock, denial, disbelief, or a sense of numbness or unreality. These are completely normal and cushion the impact of the loss until the parents are ready to face the devastating reality of their child's death. Although grief is a normal process and not an illness, often it is helpful for those who are grieving to share what they are feeling with someone outside the family. Doctors, social workers, and other counselors, nurses, and clergy can all be sympathetic. Demonstrating concern for the family/caregiver is helpful, but health care providers must be careful not to place the family/caregiver in a position of having to console the provider or first responder. Tears are acceptable as long as the provider is still able to function and does not seek comfort from the bereaved. Allow the family members to react in their own manner without trying to control their behavior. The grieving process is unique to each individual and to each culture. The variety of reactions should be respected as long as family members do not pose a danger to themselves or to others. Appendix B provides additional information on SIDS and grief. Appendix D and the Bereavement Support Services booklet offer local and national support and information resources.

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Conducting an Infant or Child Death Scene Investigation

Child death investigation is different than many other types of investigations. It involves a combination of witness interviews, unique types of scene evidence, and medical evidence. A thorough investigation is a team effort. All first responders have a duty to perform resuscitation efforts or seek medical help, secure the scene, identify potential witnesses, and determine what, if any, evidence needs to be preserved. Law enforcement personnel typically conduct the actual death scene investigation; other first responder professionals are witnessess to the scene. It is important to remember that in most cases the death is due to natural or accidental causes. Parents will be in shock and may blame themselves for the death of their child. You are initially there to interview, not interrogate. Approach the scene with compassion and concern.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Infant Death Scene Investigation: Guidelines for the Scene Investigator publication included in this kit gives guidelines for conducting a reenactment scene with dolls. By ensuring photographic documentation of the infant at the scene, a permanent record of the body is created, and the infant's terminal position, appearance, and any external trauma is included in this documentation. As explained in the publication, when the infant's body has been moved, doll reenactments allow for the visualization and documentation of the discovered position as well as for the initial placed position. Please reference page 17 of the CDC publication for additional guidelines on doll reenactments.

Completing and Submitting the SUIDI Form

The Sudden Unexplained Infant/Child Death Investigation (SUIDI) form is provided on the following pages, It was developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and is endorsed by the Tennessee Medical Examiner's Office. The information solicited on the SUIDI form is required for all unexplained infant and child deaths under 18 years of age, particularly the SUIDI Top 25.

Law enforcement personnel will conduct the investigation at the request of the county medical examiner. Law enforcement personnel assigned to the investigation will complete the SUIDI form and submit it to the county medical examiner; a copy shall be provided to the child death pathologist assigned to conduct the autopsy.

The SUIDI Top 25 is listed below. A copy of the complete SUIDI form begins on the following page. Guidelines titled "How to Use SUIDI Reporting Forms" appear after the form. These pages may be copied as needed. For more information and for electronic versions of the SUIDI form and guide, please go to www.cdc.gov/sids.

SUIDI Top 25

Forensic pathologists consider the following information critical to the determination of the cause and manner of death with regard to the investigation of sudden, unexplained child death. The following scene/case information should be collected and provided to the forensic pathologist BEFORE the performance of the forensic autopsy:

- 1. Case information
- 2. Evidence of asphyxia
- 3. Sharing sleep surfaces
- 4. Change in sleep conditions
- 5. Evidence of hyperthermia/hypothermia
- 6. Environmental scene hazards
- 7. Unsafe sleeping conditions
- 8. Diet or recent change in diet
- 9. Recent hospitalizations
- 10. Previous medical diagnosis
- 11. History of acute life threatening events
- 12. History of medical care without diagnosis
- 13. Recent fall or other injury
- 14. History of religious, cultural, or ethnic remedies 25. Pathologist contact information

- 15. COD due to natural causes other than SIDS
- 16. Prior sibling deaths
- 17. Previous encounters with police or social service agencies
- 18. Request for tissue or organ donation
- 19. Objection to autopsy
- 20. Pre-terminal resuscitative treatment
- 21. Death due to trauma (injury), poisoning, or intoxication
- 22. Suspicious circumstances
- 23. Other alerts for pathologist's attention
- 24. Description of the circumstances surrounding the death



Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Investigation

Reporting Form

For use during the investigation of infant (under 1 year of age) deaths that are sudden, unexpected, and unexplained prior to investigation.

INFANT DEMOGRAPHICS 1. Infant information. Full name: ___ Date of birth: (mm/dd/yyyy) SS#: _____ Case number: Primary residence address: State: 2. Race: O White O Black/African Am. O Asian/Pacific Islander O Am. Indian/Alaskan Native O Hispanic/Latino O Other 3. Sex: Male ○ Female **PREGNANCY HISTORY** 1. Birth mother information. Unavailable Full name: ___ Maiden name: _____ Date of birth: (mm/dd/yyyy) _____ SS#:____ Current address: ___ Same as infant's primary residence address above City: _____ Zip: _____ Email address: ____ 2. How long has the birth mother been at this address? Years: _____ Months: ____ Days: ___ 3. Previous address(es) (cities/counties/states) in the past 5 years: If yes: At how many weeks or months did prenatal care begin? _____ Weeks _____ Months How many prenatal care visits were completed? 5. Where did the birth mother receive prenatal care? Physician/Provider: Hospital or Clinic: _____ Phone: ___ Address: __ _____ State: ____ 6. Did the birth mother have any complications, medical conditions, or injuries during her pregnancy? (e.g., high blood pressure, bleeding, gestational diabetes, fall, or accident) ○Yes ○ No Unknown If yes, describe:

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7.	During her	pregnancy,	did the	birth	mother	use ar	v of the	following?
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Substance	Use		pecify Type	Frequency									
Over the counter medication	s Yes No Unknown												
Prescribed medications	○Yes ○No ○Unknown												
Herbal remedies	Herbal remedies Yes No Unknown												
Alcohol	Alcohol Yes No OUnknown												
Illicit drugs (e.g., heroin) Yes ONo OUnknown													
Tobacco (e.g., cigarettes or e-cigarettes)													
Other	○Yes ○No ○Unknown												
INFANT HISTORY													
Doctor Other	history information. <i>(check all that a</i> health care provider	_	nt or primary caregiver 🔲 Ot	her family member									
Other, specify:													
2. Were there any complicat	ions during delivery or at birth? (e	.g., emergency C-section,	or infant needed oxygen)										
○Yes ○No ○Unkn	own If yes, describe:												
Did the infant have abnormal figures, describe:	mal newborn screening results?	○Yes ○No ○	Unknown	#									
4. Infant's length at birth:	OIN OCM												
5. Infant's weight at birth: _		м											
6. Compared to the due date	, when was the infant born?												
Early (before 37 weeks)	○Late (after 41 weeks) ○On to	ime How many	weeks? Infant's due da	te: (mm/dd/yyyy)									
7. Was the infant a singleton	or multiple birth?												
	Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (N Yes \int No \int Unknown	AS)? (NAS is a drug with	drawal syndrome in newborns expose	d to substances,									
If yes, did the infant need	pharmacologic treatment?	Yes O No O Uni	nown										
9. Fill out the contact inform	ation for the infant's regular pedia	atrician and birth hosp	tal.										
Item	Regular Pediatrio	cian	Birth Hos	spital									
Date	Of last visit:		Of discharge:										
Name of hospital or clinic													
Address													
Phone number	ē		3										

10. Describe the two most recent times the infant was seen by a health care provider. (include ER and clinic visits, hospital admissions, observational stays, regular pediatrician, and phone calls) 1st most recent visit 2nd most recent visit Visit type Reason for visit Action taken Date Physician's name Hospital or clinic Address Phone number 11. Did the infant have any of the following? **Symptom** Within 72 hrs of incident Fever Yes ○ No Unknown Cough Yes ○ No ○ Unknown Diarrhea Yes ○ No ○ Unknown ○ Yes ○ No **Excessive sweating** ○ Unknown ○ No Stool changes Yes ○ Unknown Lethargy or sleeping more than usual Yes ○ No ○ Unknown ○ No Difficulty breathing Yes ○ Unknown Fussiness or excessive crying Yes ○ No ○ Unknown Exposure to anyone who was sick (e.g., at home or at daycare) Yes ○ No ○ Unknown Decrease in appetite Yes ○ No ○ Unknown Falls or injuries Yes ○ No O Unknown Other, specify: Yes ○ No ○ Unknown Within 72 hrs of incident At any time **Symptom** ○ Yes ONo O Yes ○ No Allergies or allergic reactions (food, medication, or other) Ounknown ○ Unknown ○ No Abnormal growth, weight gain, or weight loss ○ Yes ○ No OUnknown O Yes Unknown O No ○ Yes ONo ○ Unknown O Yes **○**Unknown Apnea (stopped breathing) ○ Yes ONo **○** Unknown O Yes ○ No OUnknown Cyanosis (turned blue or gray) ONo O Yes ○ No Seizures or convulsions ○ Yes ○ Unknown Unknown ○ Yes ONo O Yes ○ No Cardiac (heart) abnormalities Unknown Unknown Colic (frequent prolonged crying/chronic inconsolable fussiness) ○ Yes ONo Ounknown O Yes ○ No OUnknown ○ Yes ONo OUnknown O Yes O No Unknown Feeding issues (e.g., reflux) ○ Yes ONo O Yes ○ No Vomiting ○ Unknown OUnknown ○ Yes ONo ○ Unknown O Yes O No Ounknown Choking ○ Yes ONo Ounknown O Yes ○ No ○ Unknown Other, specify: If yes to any of the above, describe:

	nd hand smoke? (environmental to	bacco smoke) Ye	es ONo (_	1	
3. In the 72 hours before	death, was the infant given any					ıs,
prescription medications, Vaccine or medication	name Dose gi	Pate Approx. iven time given		Reasons given o	r comments	
Was the infant last nia	ced to sleep with a bottle?	Yes \(\text{No} \(\text{Our} \)	known			
	ropped? (object used to hold bottle		Yes \(\) No	Unknown		
If yes: What object	propped the bottle?					
	fant hold the bottle? Yes	○No ○ Unknown				
	on to feed the infant? (name and i		ant)			
	,	•				
6. Did the death occur du	ıring feeding?	ing OBottle-feet	ding OE	ating solids ON	ot during feedi	ng
7. Was the infant ever br	eastfed? Yes No (Unknown	f yes, for how	many months?		
8. What did the infant co	nsume in the 24 hours prior to de	eath?				1
Consumed?	If yes, describe	If yes, new introduced		If yes, was this the last thing consumed prior to incident?	If last fed, indicate quantity	If last fed, indicate date and time?
Breastmilk		○ Yes ○ No ○) Unknown	◯ Yes ◯ No		
Formula		○ Yes ○ No ○) Unknown	◯ Yes ◯ No		
Water		○ Yes ○ No ○) Unknown	○Yes ○No		
Other liquids		○ Yes ○ No ○) Unknown	◯ Yes ◯ No		
Solids		○ Yes ○ No ○) Unknown	○Yes ○No		
Other		○ Yes ○ No ○	Unknown	○Yes ○No		
Sudden or unexpec Heart disease? (e.g. Yes \(\) No \((od relatives (siblings, parents, gran ted death before the age of 50? , cardiomyopathy, Marfan or Brugada s Unknown cribe: (include relation to infant)	○Yes ○ No ○	Unknown		orphic ventricular	tachycardia)

20	. Did the infant have any birth defect(s)? OYes ONo OUnknown
	If yes, describe:
21	. Was the infant able to roll over on his or her own? <i>(check all that apply)</i> Front to back Back to front
22	. Indicate the infant's ability to lift or hold his or her head up. ○ Unable ○1 second ○5 seconds ○≥10 seconds ○ Unknown
23	Was the infant meeting or not meeting growth and developmental milestones? (e.g., sitting up, crawling, rolling over, or feeding well. Include if the caregiver, supervisor, or medical professional had any concerns.)
24	Is there anything else that may have affected the infant that has not yet been documented? (e.g., exposed to fumes, infant unusually heavy, placed with positional support or wedge, or international travel)
	CIDENT SCENE INVESTIGATION Incident scene (place infant found unresponsive or dead). Type of location? (e.g., primary residence, daycare, or grandmother's house)
	modelit seeme (place illant touto unesponsive or dead). Type of toediton: [e.g., primary residence, daycare, or granumous 3 house)
	Address: City:
	State: Zip:
	Was the infant in a new or different environment? (not part of the infant's normal routine) Yes ONO OUnknown If yes, describe:
3.	Did the death occur at a daycare? Yes No Unknown If yes: How many children younger than 18 years of age were under the care of the provider at the time of the incident? (including their own children)
	How many adults aged 18 years or older were supervising the child(ren)?
	How long has the daycare been open for business?
	Is the daycare licensed? Yes ONo OUnknown
	If yes: License number? Licensing agency?
4.	How many people live at the incident scene? Children (younger than 18 years) Adults (18 years or older)
5.	What kind of heating or cooling sources were being used at the incident scene? (e.g., A/C window unit, wood-burning fireplace, or open window)
6.	Was there a working carbon monoxide (CO) alarm at the incident scene? Yes No Unknown
	Indicate the temperature of the room where the infant was found unresponsive, and the surrounding area. (fill in temperatures) Thermostat setting: Thermostat reading: Incident room: Outside: Time of reading:
8.	Which of these devices were operating in the room where the infant was found unresponsive? <i>(check all that apply)</i> Fan Apnea monitor Humidifier Vaporizer Air purifier None Unknown
	Other, specify:
9.	What was the source of drinking water at the incident scene? <i>(check all that apply)</i> Public or municipal water

	Illowing were present at the incident scene? (check all that apply)
☐ Insects	☐ Mold growth ☐ Smokey smell ☐ Pets ☐ Dampness ☐ Peeling paint ☐ Visible standing water
	f alcohol containers
_	mes, describe:
Presence o	f prescription drugs, describe:
Presence o	f illicit drugs or drug paraphernalia, describe:
Other, desc	ribe:
11. Describe the g	eneral appearance of incident scene. (e.g., cleanliness, hazards, or overcrowding)
	ng else that may have affected the infant that has not yet been documented? (e.g., drug or alcohol use at scene, history of e, or child abuse or neglect)
	^
INCIDENT CIRCU	IMSTANCES CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE
1 Who was the us	ual caregiver(s)? (name(s) and familial relationship to infant)
	regiver(s) at the time of the incident? (name(s) and familial relationship to infant)
Z. Wilo Was the oa	ogradio and and of the modern. (hamber and hamber to another to another to
3. Who found the in	nfant unresponsive? (If caregiver is same as birth mother Skip question #3)
Full name:	
	City:
Address:	
Address:	City:
Address: State: Email address: _	City: Zip: Date of birth: Phone number:
Address: State: Email address: _ Work address: _	City: Zip: Date of birth: Phone number:
Address: State: Email address: _ Work address: _	City: Zip: Date of birth: Phone number:
Address: State: Email address: _ Work address: _ Familial relation	Zip: Date of birth: Phone number: ship to infant? (e.g., birth mother, grandfather, or adoptive or foster parent)
Address: State: Email address: _ Work address: _ Familial relation	City: Zip: Date of birth: Phone number:
Address: State: Email address: _ Work address: _ Familial relation	Zip: Date of birth: Phone number: ship to infant? (e.g., birth mother, grandfather, or adoptive or foster parent)
Address: State: Email address: _ Work address: _ Familial relation	Zip: Date of birth: Phone number: ship to infant? (e.g., birth mother, grandfather, or adoptive or foster parent)
Address: State: Email address: _ Work address: _ Familial relation	Zip: Date of birth: Phone number: ship to infant? (e.g., birth mother, grandfather, or adoptive or foster parent)
Address: State: Email address: _ Work address: _ Familial relation 4. Describe what h	Zip: Date of birth: Phone number: ship to infant? (e.g., birth mother, grandfather, or adoptive or foster parent)
Address: State: Email address: _ Work address: _ Familial relation 4. Describe what h	Zip: Date of birth: Phone number: ship to infant? (e.g., birth mother, grandfather, or adoptive or foster parent) appened. (include details about how the infant was found)
Address: State: Email address: _ Work address: _ Familial relation _ 4. Describe what h	Zip: Date of birth: Phone number: ship to infant? (e.g., birth mother, grandfather, or adoptive or foster parent) appened. (include details about how the infant was found)
Address: State: Email address: Work address: Familial relation 4. Describe what h 5. Was there anyth If yes, describe:	Zip: Date of birth: Phone number: ship to infant? (e.g., birth mother, grandfather, or adoptive or foster parent) appened. (include details about how the infant was found)
Address: State: Email address: Work address: Familial relation 4. Describe what h 5. Was there anyth If yes, describe: 6. What was the te	Zip: Date of birth: Phone number: Ship to infant? (e.g., birth mother, grandfather, or adoptive or foster parent) appened. (include details about how the infant was found) ing different about the infant in the last 24 hours? Yes No Unknown
Address: State: Email address: Work address: Familial relation 4. Describe what h 5. Was there anyth If yes, describe: 6. What was the te 7. Was there a crib	Zip: Date of birth: Phone number: ship to infant? (e.g., birth mother, grandfather, or adoptive or foster parent) appened. (include details about how the infant was found) ing different about the infant in the last 24 hours?
Address: State: Email address: Work address: Familial relation 4. Describe what h 5. Was there anyth If yes, describe: 6. What was the te 7. Was there a crib	City:

8. Where was the infant (P)laced before	ore death, (L)ast known aliv	ve, (F)ound, and (U)	sually placed? (writ	e P, L, F, or U, leave blank if none)
Crib	Portable Crib	Waterbed	Stroller	Playpen/play area (not portable crib)
Bassinet	Sofa/couch	Swing	Futon	Bouncy chair
Bedside sleeper	- Chair	Baby box	Floor	Rocking sleeper
Car seat	- Unknown ———	Held in person's a	rms	In-bed sleeper
Other, specify:				
Adult bed — <i>If yes</i> , what t	type? O Twin O Fu	II Queen	○ King ○ Unk	nown
	Other, specify:	<u></u>		
9. Describe the condition and firmnes	ss of the surface where the	e infant was found		
10. Was the infant wrapped or swadd If yes: Describe the arm position. Describe swaddle. (include	Arms free and out	_	One arm in and (one arm out
11. What was the infant wearing? (e.g.				
			Stomach (Side O Unknown
12. What was the intant's usual sleen				
12. What was the infant's usual sleep13. Describe the circumstances of infant's		0	0	olde Olikilowii
what was the infant's usual sleep Describe the circumstances of infant's usual sleep		0	0	Found
	fant when last placed by ca	0	n alive, and found.	
13. Describe the circumstances of int	fant when last placed by ca	0	n alive, and found.	
13. Describe the circumstances of inf	fant when last placed by ca	0	n alive, and found.	
13. Describe the circumstances of inf Date Time	fant when last placed by ca	0	n alive, and found.	
Date Time Location (e.g., living room or bedroom) Position (e.g., sitting, back, stomach,	fant when last placed by ca	0	n alive, and found.	
Date Time Location (e.g., living room or bedroom) Position (e.g., sitting, back, stomach, side, or unknown) Face position (e.g., down, up, left, right,	fant when last placed by ca	0	n alive, and found.	

4.5	Indicate the items present in the	alaan anuiranment and their	r positional relation to the	infant when the infant was found.
13.	muicate the nems bresent in the	sieed environment and mei	i oosinonai reianon to me	: IIIIaiii wiien liie iiiialii was iuuliu.

Item	Present?			If vac	nosition	in relation	If yes, did object obstruct the infant's mouth, nose, chest, or neck?			
Adult(s) (18 years or older)	○ Yes	○ No	Unknown	Over	OUnder	O Next to	Ounknown	Yes	○No	Unknown
Other child(ren) (younger than 18 years)	Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnder	O Next to	Unknown	○Yes	○No	Unknown
Animal(s)	○Yes	○No	Unknown	○0ver	OUnder	O Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknown
Mattress	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnder	O Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	OUnknown
Comforter, quilt or other	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnder	O Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	OUnknown
Fitted sheet	○Yes	○No	Unknown	○0ver	OUnder	O Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknown
Thin blanket	○Yes	○No	Unknown	○0ver	OUnder	O Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	OUnknown
Pillow(s)	○Yes	○ No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnder	O Next to	Unknown	○Yes	○No	OUnknown
Cushion	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnder	O Next to	Unknown	○Yes	○No	Unknown
Nursing or u-shaped pillow	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	Over	○Under	○ Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	OUnknown
Sleep positioner (wedge)	○ Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	○Under	O Next to	Unknown	○Yes	○No	OUnknown
Bumper pads	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnder	O Next to	Unknown	○Yes	○No	Unknown
Clothing (not on a person)	○ Yes	○No	Unknown	○0ver	OUnder	O Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknown
Crib railing or side	○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnder	O Next to	Unknown	○Yes	○No	OUnknown
Wall	○Yes	○No	Unknown	○0ver	OUnder	O Next to	Unknown	○Yes	○No	OUnknown
Toy(s)	○Yes	○No	Unknown	○0ver	○Under	O Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknown
Other, specify:	_ ○ Yes	○No	OUnknown	○0ver	OUnder	O Next to	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	OUnknown
If yes to adult(s) or child(ren) sharing sleep surface with the infant, complete table below. Name of individual(s) sharing Relationship sleep surface with infant to infant Age Height Weight or alcohol? Fell asleep feeding infant										

Name of individual(s) sharing sleep surface with infant	Relationship to infant	Age	Height	Weight		aired t or alco	oy drugs ohol?	Fell as	leep feed	ling infant?
					○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknown
					○Yes	○No	Unknown	Yes	○No	Unknown
-					○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	Unknown

						○Yes	○No	OUnknown	○Yes	○No	OUnknown
	If yes to impaired, describe:										
16.	Were there any secretions preser	nt at the scene?	res ON	lo O	Jnknown						
	If yes, describe: (include where they	were found)									
17.	Was there evidence of wedging? being stuck or trapped between inania					ession of	the nec	k or chest as a	result of		
	If yes, describe:										
18.	Was there evidence of overlay? (a person rolling on top of or against all		f the nose o			ion of the	e neck o	r chest as a re	sult of		
	If yes, describe:										
19.	Was the infant breathing when fo	ound? OYes O	No O	Unknown							
	If no, did anyone witness the infa	nt stop breathing?	○Yes	\bigcirc N	o OUn	known					

20. Describe the infant's appearance when found	1							
Appearance	Present?		Describe and specify location					
Discoloration around face, nose, or mouth	○Yes ○ No ○U	Jnknown						
Secretions or fluids (e.g., foam, froth, or urine)	○Yes ○ No ○U	Jnknown						
Skin discoloration (e.g., livor mortis, pale areas, darkness, or color changes)	○Yes ○ No ○U	Inknown						
Pressure marks (e.g., pale areas, or blanching)	○Yes ○ No ○U	Jnknown						
Rash or petechiae (e.g., small, red blood spots on skin, membrane, or eyes)	○Yes ○ No ○U	Jnknown						
Marks on body (e.g., scratches or bruises)	○Yes ○ No ○U	Inknown						
Other:	○Yes ○ No ○U	Inknown						
22. Did EMS respond?	Unknown es ONo OUnl	known						
23. Was resuscitation attempted?								
Date: (mm/dd/yyyy) Til	me:		Type of compression? (check all that apply)					
Was rescue breathing done? OYes	○No ○Unk	known	☐ Two finger ☐ One hand ☐ Two hands					
The following questions refer to the caregiver(s)	at the time of death.							
24. Has the caregiver ever had a child under their If yes, explain: (include familial relationship of child			edly? Yes No Unknown					
25. Were the infant and caregiver in the same roo	m at the time of the in	icident, but	not sharing the same sleep surface?					
	haring a sleep surface							
26. Was the infant's caregiver using any of the following		ident? (indic	ate all that apply)					
	egiver used?		Frequency					
	No OUnknown							
Prescription medications OYes	No OUnknown							
Opioids OYes	No OUnknown							
Tobacco, specify: (e.g., cigarettes or e-cigarettes)	No OUnknown							
Alcohol OYes	No OUnknown							
Herbal remedies Yes	No OUnknown							
Other, specify:	No OUnknown							
Was the infant's caregiver asked to consent to If yes, what were the results?	blood or urine for dru	ug/alcohol t	resting? Yes No Unknown					

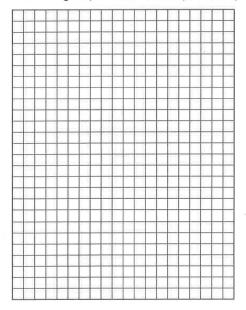
INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

1. Arrival dates and times.

Allivai dates and tim	NO PROPERTY.		
Person(s) involved	Hospital	Incident	scene
nfant		N/A	Aug dag letter hall gest
_aw enforcement			
Death investigator			
Death investigat	g an investigation? (check all that apply) or from medical examiner or coroner offi	Child protective services ce Law enforcement, specify:	
Indicate when the fo		yyyy) Time:	
	son was interviewed, does the informati erences or inconsistencies of relevant ir	on provided differ? Yes No N/A formation. (e.g., placed on sofa or last known alive on co	hair)
Materials collecte	, ,,,,,		Photos or video taken IS run sheet or report obtained
Was a doll scene ree	ed grief counseling services? Yes nactment performed? Yes N	lo O Unknown	
If yes: How was it do	ocumented? (check all that apply) Pho	tographed Videoed Other, specify:	
Where was it	performed? Olncident scene OHosp	oital O0ther, specify:	
Indicate whe	the doll reenactment was performed.	Date performed: (mm/dd/yyyy)	Time performed:
Were photos	provided to the pathologist? OYes	○ No ○ Unknown	
Do the scena	\ \Q	match what was seen during the preliminary inve	stigation?

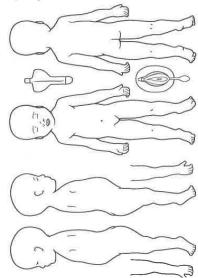
INVESTIGATION DIAGRAMS

1. Scene diagram (illustrate the infant's sleep environment)



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2. Body diagram (note visible injuries, livor mortis, or rigor mortis)



3. Scene and doll reenactment photos (include with form)

1. Investigator information. Name: Agency:		
Phone: Email address:		
2. Indicate when the investigation took place. Date: mm/dd/yyyy) Time:		
3. Indicate when the infant was pronounced dead. Date: (mm/dd/yyyy) Time:		
Indicate when it is estimated the infant died. Date: (mm/dd/yyyy) Time:		
5. Location of death: (e.g., home or hospital)		
5. Data sources consulted to complete this form. <i>(check all that apply)</i> Infant medical records Birth records Witness interview Photos/videos from caregivers demonstrating injuries, developmental milestone, or medic	Prenatal	
Other, specify:		
7. Indicate whether preliminary investigation suggests any of the following. (indicate all that apply)		
Sleeping Environment	Yes	No
Asphyxia (e.g., evidence of overlying, wedging, choking, nose or mouth obstruction, re-breathing, neck or chest compression, or immersion in water)	0	0
Sharing of sleep surface with adults, children, or pets	0	0
Change in sleep condition (e.g., unaccustomed stomach sleep position, location, or sleep surface)	0	0
Hyperthermia or hypothermia (e.g., excessive wrapping, blankets, clothing, or hot or cold environments)	0	0
Environmental hazards (e.g., carbon monoxide, noxious gases, chemicals, drugs, or devices)	0	0
Unsafe sleep condition (e.g., non-supine, couch, adult bed, stuffed toys, pillows, or soft bedding)	0	0
Infant History	Yes	No
Diet (e.g., solids introduced)	0	0
Recent hospitalization	0	0
Previous medical diagnosis	0	0
History of acute life threatening events (e.g., apnea, seizures, or difficulty breathing)	0	0
History of medical care without diagnosis	0	0
Recent fall or other injury	0	0
History of religious, cultural or alternative remedies	0	0
Cause of death due to natural causes other than SIDS (e.g., birth defects or complications of preterm birth)	0	0
Family Information	Yes	No
Prior sibling deaths	0	0
Sudden or unexpected death before the age of 50 or heart disease (e.g., cardiomyopathy, Marfan or Brugada syndrome, long or short QT syndrome, catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia) among the infant's blood relatives (e.g., siblings, parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, or first cousins)	0	0
Previous encounters with police or social service agencies	0	0
Request for tissue or organ donation	0	0
Objection to autopsy	0	0
Exam	Yes	No
Preterminal resuscitative treatment	0	0
Signs of trauma or injury, poisoning, or intoxication	Ŏ	Ŏ
Other	Yes	No
Suspicious circumstances	()	
Other alerts for pathologist's attention	0	0
surer dierte lei padiologiet è attenuell		

SUMMARY FOR PATHOLOGIST

ency:				
me:		 		
dical examiner or patholog	ist information.			

Visit https://www.cdc.gov/sids/SUIDRF.htm for Additional Investigative Scene Forms of Body Diagram, EMS Interview, Hospital Interview, Immunization Record, Infant Exposure History, Informant Contact, Law Enforcement Interview, Materials Collection Log, Non Professional Responder Interview, Parental Information, Primary Residence Investigation, and Scene Diagram.

How to Use the Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Investigation Reporting Form

Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Investigation (SUIDI) Reporting Form: A Guide for Investigators

The SUIDI Reporting Form is a guide for all investigators of infant deaths. The form is designed to facilitate the collection of information in a consistent and sensitive manner. <u>Training materials</u> on how to complete the form are available.

Importance of the Reporting Form

- Contains key questions that medical examiners should ask before an autopsy is done.
- Guides investigators through the steps involved in an investigation.
- Improves classification of SIDS and other SUIDs by standardizing data collection.
- Produces information that researchers can use to recognize new health threats and risk factors for infant death so that future deaths can be prevented.

Improvements in the SUIDI Reporting Form

- · Changed the U from unexplained to unexpected at request of the National Association of Medical Examiners.
- · Reduced redundancy and streamlined existing questions.
- · Color coded sections for ease.
- · Clarified with instructions and definitions.
- · Reordered and retitled sections.
- · Updated existing questions.
- · Added questions.
- Revised <u>Supplemental form</u> for collecting information about contacts and evidence are available for jurisdictions to consider using if equivalents
 are not available.

Filling out the SUIDI Reporting Form

This reporting form is designed as a questionnaire that can be read to the person being interviewed, or used to guide a more free flowing conversation. Questions can be answered by placing an "X" in the corresponding checkbox or filling in the blank provided. The 12-page form is divided into eight sections, described below.

Infant Demographics

This section is filled out first by the person (e.g., coroner, death scene investigator, law enforcement, or medical examiner) investigating the circumstances of the infant death. Some terms to note:

- SS#. Social security number.
- Case number. Jurisdictional or office internal case number.
- Primary residence. Place where the infant lived at time of their death.

Pregnancy History

This section is filled out by the person interviewing/consulting the biological mother, or someone who knows her and her history well (e.g., health care provider, medical record, or maternal grandmother).

Infant History

This section is filled out by the person investigating the infant death. Additional information may be obtained from the infant's health care provider, medical record, or another caregiver.

Incident Scene Investigation

This section is filled out by the person investigating the infant death.



How to Use the SUIDI Reporting Form • SUIDIRF 2020

CS310043_D

Incident Circumstances

This section is filled out by the person interviewing the witness(es). This should be a careful documentation of the scene including documentation of the infant's airway when found. It includes:

- Usual caregiver. Person who took care of the infant more than 50% of the time.
- Placed. When the infant was originally put to sleep
- Last known alive. Where and when the infant was last observed to be alive (e.g., last time parent heard the infant cry).
- Found. When the infant was discovered to be not breathing or breathing but in distress.

Investigation Summary

This section is filled out by the person doing the bulk of the investigation and summarizes everything done as part of the investigation.

Investigation Diagrams

This section is filled out by the person investigating the infant death, and includes a scene diagram and a body diagram. It should supplement, and not be used instead of, the doll reenactment.

The investigator should indicate the following on the scene diagram:

- · North direction.
- · Windows and doors.
- · Wall lengths and ceiling height.
- · Location of furniture including infant's bed or sleep surface.
- · Infant body location when found.
- Position of other persons or animals found near infant.
- · Location of heating and cooling devices.
- · Location of other objects in room.

The investigator should indicate the following on the body diagram:

- · Discoloration around face, nose, or mouth.
- · Secretions (drainage or discharge from anywhere on body).
- · Skin discoloration (livor mortis).
- · Pressure mark areas (pale areas, blanching).
- · Rash or petechiae (small, red blood spots on skin, membranes or in eyes).
- · Marks on body (scratches or bruises).
- · Location of medical devices.
- Body temperature.

Summary for Pathologist

This section is filled out by the person investigating the infant death. This section summarizes all the information collected during the witness interview and investigation of the incident or death scene. Some terms to note:

- Asphyxia. Condition of severely deficient supply of oxygen to the body that can rapidly lead to unconsciousness and death
 (e.g., compression of infant's chest and/or neck due to wedging or a person lying on the infant, or obstruction of the nose and/or mouth).
- Hyperthermia. Life-threatening condition where core body temperature is abnormally high (e.g., above 40°C [104°F]).
- Hypothermia. Life-threatening condition where core body temperature falls below 35°C (95°F).
- · Apnea. Condition where an infant stops breathing for a short period of time. Can occur in the delivery room or any time afterwards.

2

Section III-In-Service Forms

Workshop Post-Assessment

Please answer the following questions after completing the workshop.

- 1. According to Tennessee law, which group or groups of first responders is/are required to receive training on cases of sudden, unexpected infant and child death?
 - a. EMS
 - b. Police
 - c. Firefighter
 - d. All of the above
- 2. Sudden infant death is the diagnosis given for the sudden death of an infant under one year of age that remains unexplained after a complete investigation. A complete investigation includes an examination of the death scene, an autopsy, and
 - a. A review of symptoms and illnesses the infant had before dying
 - b. A review of any other pertinent medical history
 - c. A Child Fatality Review team review
 - d. Answers a and b
- 3. Who is responsible for conducting the death scene investigation?
 - a. EMS, by request of the county medical examiner
 - b. Typically law enforcement, by request of the county medical examiner
 - c. The state medical examiner
 - d. None of the above
- 4. SIDS is the major cause of death in infants between
 - a. 2 months and 4 months of age
 - b. 1 month and 1 year of age
 - c. 1 month and 6 months of age
 - d. Newborn and 1 year of age
- 5. The Child Safety Division conducts investigations to
 - a. Determine the condition of a child
 - b. Evaluate the risk of any future harm
 - c. Plan for a child's well-being
 - d. All of the above
- 6. A diagnosis of exclusion means
 - a. No autopsy was performed for religious reasons
 - b. A cause of death could not be determined
 - c. After an autopsy, an examination of the death scene, and review of the clinical history, all causes of undiagnosed natural death are ruled out
 - d. After an autopsy and scene review, the medical examiner withheld the findings
- 7. The following are all risk factors for SIDS except
 - a. Placing a baby to sleep on his/her stomach
 - b. Exposing a baby to smoke
 - c. Having a previous SIDS death in the family
 - d. Placing a baby to sleep on a soft sleep surface
- 8. The following are all protective factors for SIDS except
 - a. Breastfeeding
 - b. Co-sleeping
 - c. Sleeping alone on a firm mattress
 - d. Keeping temperature regulated so baby doesn't get overheated
- 9. Placing children on soft, collapsible bedding is dangerous because of which of the following?
 - a. This sleep position causes SIDS.
 - b. This sleep position decreases children's ability to keep their airways open.
 - c. This sleep position allows children to fall into sleep apnea.

Prevention Through Understanding:

Investigating Unexpected Child Death

- 10. The first responder's duties are to
 - a. Seek medical help
 - b. Secure the scene
 - c. Identify potential witnesses
 - d. Determine what, if any, evidence needs to be preserved
 - e. All of the above
- 11. Observing that a colleague's behavior has changed after an infant death scene call, you should first
 - a. Wait six months before intervening
 - b. Report your observations to the supervisor
 - c. Approach your colleague with your observations
 - d. Arrange for a post-traumatic stress debriefing intervention
- 12. The decision to not transport a child who has died is usually made by
 - a. The police on the scene
 - b. Medical direction
 - c. Standing orders
 - d. The coroner
 - e. The EMS health care providers
- 13. Identify which of the following are members of the local CFR teams.
 - a. Department of Health regional officer
 - b. Juvenile Court representative
 - c. Local law enforcement officer
 - d. All of the above
- 14. Identify which of the following statements may describe a grieving family member's behavior.
 - a. Strong feelings of guilt or anger
 - b. Unreasonable fears that they, or someone in their family, may be in danger
 - c. Being overprotective of surviving children and fearful about future children
 - d. All of the above
- 15. Taking time out during a SIDS call to talk privately with your partner about the family's behavior is
 - a. Necessary for potential court action
 - b. Helpful to calm the situation
 - c. Detrimental to patient care
 - d. None of the above
- 16. What is the maximum allowable cost, reimbursed to county governments, for conducting autopsies on children who have died suddenly and without apparent explanation?
 - a. \$1,500 per autopsy
 - b. \$1,250 per autopsy
 - c. There is no maximum allowable cost for reimbursment.
 - d. The state does not reimburse for autopsies in any amount.
- 17. What is the SUIDI Top 25?
 - a. Critical information needed when investigating a sudden unexplained infant death, in order for forensic pathologists to determine the cause and manner of death
 - b. The most crucial 25 questions on the SUIDI form that must be filled out by an investigator
 - c. The top 25 reasons why a baby might die suddenly and unexpectedly
- 18. Where in your materials can you find the SUIDI form, instructions for filling out the form, and the SUIDI Top 25?
 - a. At the end of Section II in the manual
 - b. In the Appendix of the manual
 - c. In the Guidelines for the Scene Investigator booklet
 - d. Answers a and c

Participant Tracking Sheet

Office use only: Course No.

Available to submit online at	www.mtsu.edu/sids			Course No.	
Please check:	g Ed. Initial Trainin	g 🗖 In-S	ervice		
Please have all participants p This information will be used				ieet.	
Instructor Name		Date			
Department Name					
Phone ()	E-Mail				
Return Address					
City	State	County _		Zi	р
Participant Name	Last four digits of Social Sec. No.	EMS	Affilia Firefighter	Other	
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Contact hour certificates will be mailed to trainers upon receipt of tracking and evaluation forms. Please send completed tracking sheets to Attn: Prevention Through Understanding, MTSU University College,

MTSU Box 54, 1301 East Main Street, Murfreesboro, TN 37132 or fax to (615) 494-8777.

Workshop Evaluation

Please complete this evaluation and turn it in to your instructor.

Providing this information will help improve future sessions.

Instructor Name _____ Location/Building _____ City _____ State ____ County ____ Zip ____ Please answer the following questions. 1. Check your affiliation ■ EMS ☐ Firefighter ■ Law Enforcement ☐ Other 2. How many hours a week do you work in a first responder role? □ 0-3 hours **□** 4–8 hours ■ 9–19 hours ■ 20–40 hours **□** 40+ hours 3. How knowledgeable were you about Sudden Infant Death Syndrome before this workshop? ■ Somewhat ■ Not very □ Fairly ■ Very 4. Before this workshop, how would you rate your comfort level when caring for pediatric patients? ☐ Anxious ☐ Comfortable ■ Very comfortable 5. Before this workshop, how would you rate your comfort level when caring for families of pediatric patients? ■ Anxious ☐ Comfortable ■ Very comfortable 6. Has this workshop changed your attitude about responding to a sudden, unexpected infant or child death? ☐ Yes ☐ No Please describe: 7. Do you have a family member or close friend who has suffered from a sudden unexplained child death? Yes ■ No

8.		On a scale of 1 to 4, where 1 is Strongly Disagree, 2 is Disagree, 3 is Agree, and 4 is Strongly Agree, please circle your responses to the statements below.								
	a)	The objectives for this workshop were clearly presented.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				
	b)	I have learned new ideas and/or skills.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				
	c)	The video was easy to understand and held my interest.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				
	d)	The manual was easy to follow and a good reference.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				
	e)	I will use the SUIDI form and instructions if/when I have to investigate a sudden unexplained child death.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				
	f)	Overall, I was favorably impressed with the workshop.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				
9.	Wh	What aspect(s) of the workshop did you find most helpful?								
										_
										_
10.	Wh	What aspect(s) of the workshop did you find least helpful?								
11.	Caı	Can you think of ways in which we can improve this program in the future?								

Thank you for your input and consideration.

Instructor: Contact hour certificates will be mailed to trainers upon receipt of tracking and evaluation forms. Please send evaluation copies to Attn: Prevention Through Understanding, MTSU University College, MTSU Box 54, 1301 East Main Street, Murfreesboro, TN 37132, or fax to (615) 494-8777.

Appendix A

Rules of Tennessee Department of Health Maternal and Child Health

CHAPTER 1200-15-03

INVESTIGATIONS OF SUDDEN, UNEXPLAINED INFANT AND CHILD DEATHS TABLE OF CONTENTS

1200-15-03-.01 Purpose 1200-15-03-.02 Definitions 1200-15-03-.04 Reimbursement of County Governments

1200-15-03-.03 Standards for Investigations

1200-15-03-.01 PURPOSE.

The purpose of this chapter is to establish minimum standards for conducting and completing an investigation, including an autopsy if deemed necessary, into sudden, unexplained infant and child deaths.

Authority: T.C.A. §§ 68-1-1101, 68-1-1102, and 68-1-1103. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed May 11, 2010; effective October 29, 2010; however on October 28, 2010 the Department of Health withdrew the rules. Original rule filed January 24, 2012; effective June 30, 2012.

1200-15-03-.02 DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this chapter,

- (1) "Autopsy" means the post mortem examination of a deceased infant or child by a licensed pathologist to determine cause of death.
- (2) "Child" means a person who is at least one year of age and has not reached his or her eighteenth birthday.
- (3) "Department" means the Tennessee Department of Health.
- (4) "Infant" means a baby who was born alive and has not reached his or her first birthday.
- (5) "Sudden, unexplained infant or child death" means the unexpected death of an infant or a child with no known or apparent cause.

Authority: T.C.A. §§ 68-1-1101, 68-1-1102, and 68-1-1103. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed May 11, 2010; effective October 29, 2010; however on October 28, 2010 the Department of Health withdrew the rules. Original rule filed January 24, 2012; effective June 30, 2012.

1200-15-03-.03 STANDARDS FOR INVESTIGATIONS.

- (1) The standards for conducting and completing an investigation, including performance of an autopsy, into a sudden, unexplained infant death shall include the standards applicable to infants found in T.C.A. § 68-1-1102, and the standards authorized or required by Tennessee Code Annotated Title 38, Chapter 7. The same standards shall apply to sudden, unexplained child death.
- (2) In addition to the standards found in T.C.A. § 68-1-1102 and Title 38, Chapter 7, the standards for conducting and completing an investigation, including performance of an autopsy, into a sudden, unexplained infant or child death shall be those found in the most current version of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's publication, "Sudden, Unexplained Infant Death Investigation Reporting Form," for infants, and the Department's "Sudden, Unexplained Child Death Investigation Reporting Form," for children. The Department shall provide access to these publications upon request. The pathologist performing the autopsy shall complete the appropriate form.

Authority: T.C.A. §§ 68-1-1101, 68-1-1102, 68-1-1103, and 68-3-502. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed May 11, 2010; effective October 29, 2010; however on October 28, 2010 the Department of Health withdrew the rules. Original rule filed January 24, 2012; effective June 30, 2012.

1200-15-03-.04 REIMBURSEMENT OF COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.

The Department shall reimburse county governments for the cost of each autopsy performed for an investigation into a sudden, unexplained infant or child death that is carried out in accordance with the investigation standards in this chapter. The Department shall reimburse up to the maximum allowable of \$1,250.00 per autopsy, including travel costs. The Tennessee Department of Finance and Administration's Comprehensive Travel Regulations shall govern the reimbursement rate for travel costs.

Authority: T.C.A. §§ 68-1-1101, 68-1-1102, and 68-1-1103. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed May 11, 2010; effective October 29, 2010; however on October 28, 2010 the Department of Healthwithdrew the rules. Original rule filed January 24, 2012; effective June 30, 2012.

June, 2012 (Revised) 29

Sudden Unexplained Child Death Act

TENNESSEE CODE ANNOTATED
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*** CURRENT THROUGH THE 2002 SESSION OF THE 102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY ***

*** ANNOTATIONS CURRENT THROUGH DECEMBER 20, 2002. ***

TITLE 68. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION HEALTH
CHAPTER 1. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
PART 11. SUDDEN, UNEXPLAINED CHILD DEATH

GO TO CODE ARCHIVE DIRECTORY FOR THIS JURISDICTION

Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-1-1102 (2002)

68-1-1102. Purpose — Training — Notice and investigation — Autopsy [Amended effective December 31, 2003. See the Compiler's Notes]

- (a) The purpose of this part is to help reduce the incidence of injury and death to infants by accurately identifying the cause and manner of death of infants under one (1) year of age. This shall be accomplished by requiring that a death investigation be performed in all cases of all sudden, unexplained deaths of infants under one (1) year of age.
- (b) The chief medical examiner shall develop and implement a program for training of child death pathologists. The protocol and policies shall be based on nationally recognized standards.
- (c) All emergency medical technicians and professional firefighters shall receive training on the handling of cases of sudden, unexplained child death as a part of their basic and continuing training requirements. The training, which shall be developed jointly by the departments of health and children's services, shall include the importance of being sensitive to the grief of family members.
- (d) [Amended effective December 31, 2003. See the Compiler's Notes] All law enforcement officers shall receive training on the investigation and handling of cases of sudden, unexplained child death as part of their basic and continuing training requirements. The training, which shall be developed jointly by the departments of health and children's services, shall include the importance of being sensitive to the grief of family members and shall be consistent with the death scene investigation protocol approved by the chief medical examiner.
- (e) In the case of every sudden, unexplained death of an infant under one (1) year of age, the attending physician or coroner shall notify the county medical examiner who shall coordinate the death investigation.
- (f) The county medical examiner shall inform the parent or parents or legal guardian of the child, if an autopsy is authorized.
- (g) The county medical examiner shall ensure that the body is sent for autopsy to a child death pathologist as defined in this part. Parents or legal guardians who refuse to allow an autopsy based on the grounds of religious exemption shall personally file a petition for an emergency court hearing in the general sessions court for the county in which the death occurred.
- (h) The county medical examiner shall contact the appropriate local law enforcement personnel to conduct a death scene investigation according to the protocol developed by the chief medical examiner. Such investigation shall be initiated within twenty-four (24) hours of the time the local law enforcement personnel are contacted by the county medical examiner.

- (i) The county medical examiner shall send a copy of the death scene investigation and the medical history of the child to the pathologist conducting the autopsy.
- (j) A copy of the completed autopsy, medical history, and death scene investigation shall be forwarded to the chief medical examiner.
- (k) The cause of death, as determined by the certified child death pathologist, may be reported to the parents or legal guardians of the child. A copy of the autopsy results, when available, may be furnished to the parent or parents or legal guardian of the child, upon request, within forty-eight (48) hours of such request, except where the cause of death may reasonably be attributed to child abuse or neglect, in the judgment of the certified child death pathologist.
- (l) Sudden infant death syndrome shall not be listed as the cause of death of a child, unless the death involves an infant under one (1) year of age which remains unexplained after a thorough case investigation, including performance of a complete autopsy, examination of the death scene, and review of the child's clinical history.
- (m) Any individual or entity providing information pertinent to the investigation and related autopsy in a suspected case of sudden, unexplained infant death syndrome shall not be civilly liable for breach of confidentiality concerning the release of such information.

HISTORY: Acts 2001, ch. 321, § 2; 2002, ch. 591, §§ 1, 2.

NOTES:

COMPILER'S NOTES. Former § **68-1-1102** (Acts 1983, ch. 390, § 3), concerning the sudden infant death syndrome program, was repealed by Acts 2001, ch. 321, § 2 effective July 1, 2001.

Acts 2002, ch. 591, §§ 1 and 2 amend subsection (d), effective December 31, 2003. Prior to December 31, 2003, subsection (d) will read as set out above. After December 31, 2003, subsection (d) will read:

"(d) All law enforcement officers shall receive training on the investigation and handling of cases of sudden, unexplained child death as part of their basic training requirements. The training, which shall be developed jointly by the departments of health and children's services, shall include the importance of being sensitive to the grief of family members and shall be consistent with the death scene investigation protocol approved by the chief medical examiner. Additionally, whenever changes occur in policies or procedures pertaining to sudden infant death syndrome investigations, the department of health shall promptly notify the various law enforcement associations within the state. Such changes shall then be communicated in a timely manner to the respective law enforcement agencies for dissemination to their enforcement personnel."

AMENDMENTS. The 2002 amendment, effective December 31, 2003, in (d), deleted "and continuing" preceding "training requirements" at the end of the first sentence, and added the last sentence. See the Compiler's Notes.

EFFECTIVE DATES. Acts 2002, ch. 591, § 3. December 31, 2003.

TENNESSEE ADVANCE LEGISLATIVE SERVICE STATENET

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TENNESSEE 102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PUBLIC CHAPTER NO. 591

SENATE BILL NO. 2561

2002 Tenn. ALS 591; 2002 Tenn. Pub. Acts 591; 2002 Tenn. Pub. Ch. 591; 2001 Tenn. SB 2561

BILL TRACKING SUMMARY FOR THIS DOCUMENT (see below)

SYNOPSIS: AN ACT To amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Section **68-1-1102**, relative to law enforcement training for investigation and handling of cases of sudden, unexplained child death.

To view the next section, type .np* TRANSMIT.

To view a specific section, transmit p* and the section number. e.g. p*1

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE:

[*1] SECTION 1. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section **68-1-1102**(d), is amended by deleting the language "and continuing" in the first sentence of the subsection.

[*2] SECTION 2. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section **68-1-1102**(d), is further amended by adding the following language at the end of the subsection:

Additionally, whenever changes occur in policies or procedures pertaining to SIDS investigations, the Department of Health shall promptly notify the various law enforcement associations within the state. Such changes shall then be communicated in a timely manner to the respective law enforcement agencies for dissemination to their enforcement personnel.

[*3] SECTION 3. This act shall take effect December 31, 2003, the public welfare requiring it.

HISTORY:

Approved by the Governor April 9, 2002.

SPONSOR: By Clabough Substituted for: House Bill No. 3088 By Caldwell

TENNESSEE BILL TRACKING STATENET

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2001 TN S.B. 2561

102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SENATE BILL 2561

2001 Bill Tracking TN S.B. 2561

DATE-INTRO: JANUARY 17, 2002

LAST-ACTION: APRIL 9, 2002; Signed by GOVERNOR.

SYNOPSIS: Relates to law enforcement training for investigation and handling of cases of sudden, unexplained child death.

STATUS:

01/17/2002	INTRODUCED.
01/28/2002	To SENATE Committee on JUDICIARY.
02/05/2002	From SENATE Committee on JUDICIARY: Recommend passage with amendment.
02/05/2002	To SENATE Committee on CALENDAR.
02/11/2002	In SENATE. Amendment No. 1 adopted on SENATE floor.
02/11/2002	In SENATE. Read third time. Passed SENATE. *****To HOUSE.
02/14/2002	In HOUSE. Read second time. Local Bill held on desk.
03/25/2002	In HOUSE. Substituted on HOUSE floor for H 3088.
03/25/2002	In HOUSE. Amendment No. 1 adopted on HOUSE floor.
03/25/2002	In HOUSE. Read third time. Passed HOUSE. *****To SENATE for concurrence.
04/03/2002	In SENATE. SENATE concurred in HOUSE amendment numbers 1.
04/04/2002	****To GOVERNOR.
04/09/2002	Signed by GOVERNOR.

SUBJECT: LAW AND JUSTICE, LAW AND JUSTICE PERSONNEL, HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, MEDICAL SPECIALTIES AND SERVICES, Pediatrics, CHILDREN'S SERVICES AND RIGHTS, Children's Services and Rights- Misc, LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT, PUBLIC EMPLOYEES, Public Employee Training, CRIMINAL LAW, Criminal Procedure and Investigations, Police Officers and Sheriffs and Certification

SPONSOR: Clabough

SUBJECT: EMPLOYEE TRAINING (90%); CHILD WELFARE (90%); INVESTIGATIONS (90%);

LOAD-DATE: July 18, 2002

PUBLIC ACTS, 2001 CHAPTER NO. 321 HOUSE BILL NO. 1242

By Representatives Caldwell, John DeBerry, Pleasant Substituted for: Senate Bill No. 329 By Senator Clabough

AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 68, Chapter 1, Part 11; Title 68, Chapter 142 and Title 68, Chapter 3, Part 5, relative to sudden, unexplained child deaths.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE:

- SECTION 1. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-1-1101, is amended by deleting the existing language in its entirety and by substituting instead the following:
 - (a) This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Sudden, Unexplained Child Death Act".
 - (b) The legislature hereby finds and declares that:
 - (1) Protection of the health and welfare of the children of this state is a goal of its people and the unexpected death of a child is an important public health concern that requires legislative action;
 - (2) The parents, guardians, and other persons legally responsible for the care of a child who dies unexpectedly have a need to know the cause of death;
 - (3) Collecting accurate data on the cause and manner of unexpected deaths will better enable the state to protect children from preventable deaths, and thus will help reduce the incidence of such deaths; and
 - (4) Identifying persons responsible for abuse or neglect resulting in unexpected death will better enable the state to protect other children who may be under the care of the same persons, and thus will help reduce the incidence of such deaths.
 - (c) As used in this part and in § 68-3-502 and unless the context otherwise requires:
 - (1) "Sudden infant death syndrome" means the sudden death of an infant under one (1) year of age which remains unexplained after a thorough case investigation, including performance of a complete autopsy, examination of the death scene, and review of the clinical history;
 - (2) "Certified child death pathologist" means a pathologist who is board certified or board eligible in forensic pathology and who has received training in, and agrees to follow, the autopsy protocol, policies and guidelines for child death

investigation, as prescribed by the chief medical examiner for the state of Tennessee; and

- (3) "Chief medical examiner" means the individual appointed pursuant to title 38, chapter 7, part 1.
- SECTION 2. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-1-1102, is amended by deleting the existing language in its entirety and by substituting instead the following language:
 - (a) The purpose of this part is to help reduce the incidence of injury and death to infants by accurately identifying the cause and manner of death of infants under one (1) year of age. This shall be accomplished by requiring that a death investigation be performed in all cases of all sudden, unexpected deaths of infants under one (1) year of age.
 - (b) The chief medical examiner shall develop and implement a program for training of child death pathologists. The protocol and policies shall be based on nationally recognized standards.
 - (c) All emergency medical technicians and professional firefighters shall receive training on handling of cases of sudden, unexplained child death as a part of their basic and continuing training requirements. The training, which shall be developed jointly by the departments of health and children's services, shall include the importance of being sensitive to the grief of family members.
 - (d) All law enforcement officers shall receive training on the investigation and handling of cases of sudden, unexplained child death as part of their basic and continuing training requirements. The training, which shall be developed jointly by the departments of health and children's services, shall include the importance of being sensitive to the grief of family members and shall be consistent with the death scene investigation protocol approved by the chief medical examiner.
 - (e) In the case of every sudden, unexplained death of an infant under one (1) year of age, the attending physician or coroner shall notify the county medical examiner who shall coordinate the death investigation.
 - (f) The county medical examiner shall inform the parent or parents or legal guardian of the child, if an autopsy is authorized.
 - (g) The county medical examiner shall ensure that the body is sent for autopsy to a child death pathologist as defined in this part. Parents or legal guardians who refuse to allow an autopsy based on the grounds of religious exemption shall personally file a petition for an emergency court hearing in the general session court for the county in which the death occurred.
 - (h) The county medical examiner shall contact the appropriate local law enforcement personnel to conduct a death scene investigation according to the protocol developed by the chief medical examiner. Such investigation shall be initiated within twenty-four (24) hours of the time the local law enforcement personnel are contacted by the county medical examiner.

- (i) The county medical examiner shall send a copy of the death scene investigation and the medical history of the child to the pathologist conducting the autopsy.
- (j) A copy of the completed autopsy, medical history, and scene investigation shall be forwarded to the chief medical examiner.
- (k) The cause of death, as determined by the certified child death pathologist may be reported to the parents or legal guardians of the child. A copy of the autopsy results, when available, may be furnished to the parent or parents or legal guardian of the child, upon request, within forty-eight (48) hours of such request, except where the cause of death may reasonably be attributed to child abuse or neglect, in the judgment of the certified child death pathologist.
- (I) Sudden infant death syndrome shall not be listed as the cause of death of a child, unless the death involves an infant under one (1) year of age which remains unexplained after a thorough case investigation, including performance of a complete autopsy, examination of the death scene, and review of the child's clinical history.
- (m) Any individual or entity providing information pertinent to the investigation and related autopsy in a suspected case of sudden, unexplained infant death syndrome shall not be civilly liable for breach of confidentiality concerning the release of such information.

SECTION 3. In order to implement the provisions of this part, the commissioner of health shall:

- (1) Promulgate rules and regulations in accordance with the Uniform Administrative Procedures Act, compiled in title 4, chapter 5, as may be necessary to obtain in proper form all information relating to the occurrence of a sudden unexplained child death which is relevant and appropriate for the establishment of a reliable statistical index of the incidence, distribution and characteristics of cases of sudden, unexplained child death;
- (2) Collect such factual information from physicians, coroners, medical examiners, hospitals, and public health officials who have examined any child known or believed to have experienced sudden, unexplained death; provided that no information shall be collected or solicited that reasonably could be expected to reveal the identity of such child;
- (3) Make such information available to physicians, coroners, medical examiners, hospitals, public health officials, and educational and institutional organizations conducting research as to the causes and incidence of sudden, unexplained child death;
- (4) Cause appropriate counseling services to be established and maintained for families affected by the occurrence of sudden infant death syndrome; and
- (5) Conduct educational programs to inform the general public of any research findings which may lead to the possible means of prevention, early identification, and treatment of sudden infant death syndrome.

SECTION 4. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-3-502(c)(2), is amended by deleting the existing language in its entirety, and by substituting instead the following:

Sudden infant death syndrome shall not be listed as the cause of death of a child, unless the death meets the definition set forth in title 68, chapter 1, part 11.

SECTION 5. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-142-108(e), is amended by deleting the period at the end of subdivision (1) and by adding the following language:

and for the purposes of the "Sudden, Unexplained Child Death Act," pursuant to title 68, chapter 1, part 11.

SECTION 6. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-142-108(e), is further amended by deleting the period at the end of the first sentence in subdivision (2), after the words "or local teams" and by adding the following language:

and for the purposes of the "Sudden, Unexplained Child Death Act," pursuant to title 68, chapter 1, part 11.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect on July 1, 2001, the public welfare requiring it.

Direct On-Scene Education (D.O.S.E.) Program

What is D.O.S.E.? In 2012, Lt. James Carroll of the Ft. Lauderdale (Fla.) Fire and Rescue Department consulted with Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies of Broward County, Inc. out of concern for the growing number of sleep-related infant deaths he and his crew were responding to; this meeting resulted in the creation of Direct On-Scene Education™ (D.O.S.E.). The D.O.S.E program is an innovative attempt to eliminate sleep-related infant deaths by utilizing first responders to educate families and caregivers about the ABC's of Safe Sleep for infants. Since its inception, D.O.S.E. has become a model program adopted and implemented by several agencies, including the Tennessee Department of Health (TDH).

D.O.S.E. utilizes the trust and importance of first responders in the community. When responding to calls from households with an infant or expectant mother, first responders are trained to initiate an "environmental check". If any hazards are found in the infant's current or planned sleep environment, they remove the hazards and verbally educate the caregiver(s) on safe sleep practices. In the event that participating agencies come in contact with a family who is unable to afford a crib, they are able to donate a pack-N-play to the home or refer the resident(s) to a resource site that can. Participating agencies also leave a Safe Sleep Kit at each residence, which includes materials on the ABC's of Safe Sleep. First responders are on scene to help, giving their message more of an opportunity to make a lasting impression.

What are the expectations? TDH provides each participating agency with Safe Sleep Kits. The kits include a door hanger, flyer, and dry erase board – all delivering the same simple message, "Babies should sleep ALONE, on their BACK, and in a CRIB". Each participating agency has a "Baby Safe Administrator" who oversees implementation of the program. The Baby Safe Administrator is an individual with a passion for the program and experience in community education; and someone who is able to engage and motivate their colleagues, and help them understand the importance of Safe Sleep education. The administrator is also responsible for ordering D.O.S.E. kits and reporting the number of kits distributed every month by submitting a quick survey to TDH. TDH also reports the monthly Safe Sleep Kit distribution numbers to Lt. lames Carroll.

How does my agency get involved with D.O.S.E.? The best way to get involved is by contacting Chase Foster to request information on the D.O.S.E program. TDH staff is also available to provide education and training on the program.

Contact information:

Chase Foster, B.S.

Child and Infant Fatality Program Director Division of Family Health and Wellness Andrew Johnson Tower, 8th Floor 710 James Robertson Pkwy, Nashville, TN 37243

615-253-2657

chase.foster@tn.gov

$Appendix \ B \ {\tt Sudden \ Infant \ Death \ Syndrome}$

Back Is Best For Baby's Sleep

and other tips to reduce the risk of SIDS and other sudden unexpected infant deaths (SUID) $\,$



Prevention

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) is the sudden, unexpected death of a baby younger than one year. SIDS is the leading cause of death for babies one month to one year of age and claims the lives of nearly 2,500 babies every year. In addition, there are up to 2,000 sudden unexpected infant deaths (SUID) caused by suffocation or accidents during sleep each year.

What Is SIDS?

While SIDS affects families of all ethnic, social and economic backgrounds, we do know that African American and Native American babies are two to three times more likely to die from SIDS than Caucasian babies. Babies born too early or at a low birth rate are at increased risk, as are babies born to mothers who smoke during pregnancy and those who do not receive good prenatal care. Most SIDS deaths happen between two and four months of age, with 90 percent happening before six months of age.

While the exact cause of SIDS is not yet known, recent research has given us more information on what may cause these babies to die. Some babies are more likely to die than others because of a problem in their brainstems. We do not know which babies have this problem, but there are many things parents and caregivers can do to help protect their baby.

By following the important rules in this brochure, you will be giving your baby the best possible chance to reach not only his or her first birthday, but many happy birthdays beyond!

What can I do to help reduce the risk of SIDS/SUID?

· Always put your baby to sleep on his or her back. Side and tummy positions are not safe.

- · Use a firm mattress in a crib that meets current safety standards. For guidelines visit www.jpma.org. The mattress should fit snugly in the crib and be covered with only a tight-fitting crib sheet.
- · Never place your baby to sleep on any soft surface.

 This includes adult beds, waterbeds, sofas, chairs, cushions, quilts and other soft surfaces.
- · Remove all soft, fluffy or loose bedding from your baby's sleep area. This includes pillows, quilts, blankets, stuffed toys and other soft items.
- · Do not use soft or pillow-like bumper pads, wedges or positioners in your baby's sleep area. These items do not help keep your baby safe and can be dangerous when your baby begins turning over and moving around the crib.
- · Use a wearable blanket or other type sleeper instead of loose blankets. *This will keep your baby warm and safe.*
- · Room share with your baby, but don't bed share. Adult beds are not safe for sleeping babies. Feed and bond with your baby in bed, but when it's time to go to sleep, place your baby alongside your bed in his or her own separate space. This will make breastfeeding easier and help reduce the risk of SIDS, suffocation and accidents during sleep.
- · Do not let your baby sleep in a car seat, infant carrier, bouncy seat, swing or other product. Never leave your baby unattended while using these products. If your baby falls asleep, move him or her to a firm, flat surface as soon as possible.
- · Never fall asleep with your baby on a couch or armchair!

Prevention
Through
Understanding:
Investigating
Unexpected

Child Death

Prevention

What other things can I do to protect my baby?

- Good prenatal care is important. See a doctor as soon as you think you might be pregnant and keep all your appointments.
- If possible, feed your baby only breast milk for at least the first six months. Breastfeeding is important to your baby's overall health and well-being and can help protect your baby from illness and infection.
- Do not smoke while you are pregnant and do not allow anyone to smoke around your baby after he or she is born. Exposure to tobacco greatly increases the risk of SIDS and other illnesses.
- · Do not drink alcohol or take drugs while you are pregnant.
- Take your baby for scheduled well-baby checkups. Make sure your baby receives his or her shots on time.

Pacifiers can greatly reduce the risk of SIDS!

New research shows that giving your baby a pacifier **every time you place him or her down to sleep** can greatly reduce the risk of SIDS. Follow these simple steps for safe, effective pacifier use:

- Offer your baby a pacifier at naptime and nighttime.
- If you are breastfeeding, wait one month before using a pacifier.
- · Never use a pacifier to replace nursing or feeding.
- It is not necessary to put the pacifier back in your baby's mouth if it falls out — he or she will still be protected.
- Never attach a pacifier around your baby's neck or to clothing.
- Stop using a pacifier after one year when the risk of SIDS decreases.



Educate everyone who takes care of your baby!

Let everyone who takes care of your baby know about these important rules. This includes grandparents, aunts, uncles, child care providers, friends, babysitters and EVERYONE who cares for your baby.



Make sure your baby has a safe place to sleep when visiting or traveling, too!

Babies should always sleep on their backs!

One of the best things you can do to help reduce the risk of SIDS is to place your baby on his or her back to sleep, even for naps. Not everyone knows how important this is. When your mother and grandmother had babies, doctors told them to place babies on their stomachs for sleep. But research now shows that fewer babies will die of SIDS if they sleep on their backs. In fact, before the national Back to Sleep campaign, 3,500 more babies died from SIDS each year.

Placing your baby to sleep on his or her back is the only safe sleep position. Almost all babies will be comfortable sleeping on their back if placed that way from the time they are born. Let your doctor and nurse know that you want your baby placed only *Back to Sleep* in the hospital. Your doctor will let you know if there is a medical reason to use a different sleep position.

Some mothers and grandmothers worry that babies may choke on spit-up or vomit if they sleep on their backs. Doctors have NOT found this to be true. Millions of babies around the world sleep safely on their backs.

Many products are made to keep babies on their backs during sleep. But there is no proof that using these products will reduce the risk of SIDS. In fact, positioners and wedges can actually increase the risk of SIDS and accidental infant deaths when your baby starts moving around or rolling over during sleep.

Make sure there is nothing soft, loose or fluffy in your baby's sleep area!

Research shows that soft bedding and other items placed in your baby's sleep area can increase the risk of SIDS and accidental suffocation. This includes blankets, quilts, pillows, soft or pillow-like bumper pads,

stuffed animals and other soft items.

These items can block the flow of fresh air to your baby. Instead of fresh air, your baby will re-breathe his exhaled air, which doesn't have enough oxygen. This "re-breathing" may increase the risk of SIDS. Loose blankets and quilts can also cover your baby's head and cause suffocation.

When your baby is awake, tummy time is important!

Place your baby on his or her stomach for "tummy time" when he or she is awake and being watched (supervised).



Tummy time while awake is good for your baby. It helps develop neck and shoulder muscles. It also helps prevent "flat spots" on the back of your baby's head. Flat spots are almost always temporary. They usually go away a few months after your baby begins to sit up or crawl.

There are other things you can do to help prevent flat spots:

- Alternate the direction in the crib where you place your baby to sleep.
- · Alternate the arm you hold your baby in for feedings.
- Don't let your baby spend too much time in car seats, infant carriers, bouncers, swings and other similar items.

Remember, most babies are born healthy and most stay that way as they grow.

Don't let the fear of SIDS spoil your joy of having a new baby!



First Candle is the nation's leading nonprofit dedicated to promoting safe pregnancies and the survival of babies through the first years of life.

With programs of research, education and advocacy, we are working to ensure that every baby is given the best possible chance to survive and thrive. Until we reach that goal, we will continue to provide compassionate grief support to all those affected by the death of a baby.

For more information on other ways to help your baby survive and thrive, to access family support services or to make a donation, please call toll-free 800.221.7437 or visit www.firstcandle.org.



NIH News: SIDS Infants Show Abnormalities in Brain Area Controlling Breathing

October 31, 2006

Infants who die of sudden infant death syndrome have abnormalities in the brainstem, a part of the brain that helps control heart rate, breathing, blood pressure, temperature and arousal, report researchers funded by the National Institutes of Health. The finding is the strongest evidence to date suggesting that innate differences in a specific part of the brain may place some infants at increased risk for SIDS.

The abnormalities appeared to affect the brainstem's ability to use and recycle serotonin, a brain chemical which also is used in a number of other brain areas and plays a role in communications between brain cells. Serotonin is most well known for its role in regulating mood, but it also plays a role in regulating vital functions like breathing and blood pressure.

The study appears in the November 1 *Journal of the American Medical Association* and was conducted by researchers in the laboratory of Hannah Kinney, M.D., at Children's Hospital Boston and Harvard Medical School as well as other institutions.

"This finding lends credence to the view that SIDS risk may greatly increase when an underlying predisposition combines with an environmental risk-such as sleeping face down- at a developmentally sensitive time in early life," said Duane Alexander, M.D., Director of the NIH's National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

SIDS is the sudden and unexpected death of an infant under 1 year of age, which cannot be explained after a complete autopsy, an investigation of the scene and circumstances of the death, and a review of the medical history of the infant and his or her family. Typically, the infant is found dead after having been put to sleep and shows no signs of having suffered.

In previous studies, researchers have hypothesized that abnormalities in the brainstem may make an infant susceptible to situations in which they re-breathe their own exhaled breath, depriving them of oxygen. This hypothesis holds that certain infants may not be able to detect high carbon dioxide or low oxygen levels during sleep, and do not wake up.

To conduct the current study, researchers examined tissue from the brainstems of 31 infants who died of SIDS and 10 infants who died of other causes. The tissue was provided by the office of the chief medical examiner in San Diego, California, and was collected from infants who died between 1997 and 2005.

The lower brainstem helps control such basic functions as breathing, heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, and arousal. The researchers found that brainstems from SIDS infants contained more neurons (brain or nerve cells) that manufacture and use serotonin than did the brainstems of the control infants, explained the study's first author, David Paterson, PhD, a researcher at Children's Hospital in Boston.

Serotonin belongs to a class of molecules known as neurotransmitters, which serve to relay messages between neurons. Neurons release neurotransmitters, which fit into special sites, or receptors, on surrounding neurons, somewhat like a key fits into a lock. Once in place, the neurotransmitter either promotes or hinders electrical activity in the receiving neuron—next in line in a particular brain circuit—causing it to release its neurotransmitters, which either excite or inhibit still more neurons, and so on.

Although the brainstem tissue from the SIDS infants contained more serotonin-using neurons, these serotonin-using neurons appeared to contain fewer receptors for serotonin than did the brainstems of control infants. Dr. Paterson noted that there are at least 14 different subtypes of serotonin receptor. In their study, the researchers tested the infants' brainstem tissue for a serotonin receptor known as "subtype 1A."

Tissue from both the SIDS infants and the control infants contained roughly equal amounts of a key brain protein, serotonin transporter protein. This protein recycles serotonin, collecting the neurotransmitter from the surrounding spaces outside the neuron and transporting it back into the neuron so it can be used again. Dr. Paterson explained, however, that because the SIDS infants had

proportionately more serotonin-using neurons than did the control infants, they would also be expected to have more serotonin transporter protein. So even though they had equal amounts of serotonin transporter protein, the levels were nevertheless reduced—relative to the increased number of serotonin-using neurons—and, for this reason, unlikely to meet the needs of these cells.

Dr. Paterson added that from the observations in this study it was not possible to determine how much serotonin the infants' brainstems contained when the infants were alive. He noted, however, that the pattern of abnormalities—more serotonin neurons, an apparent reduction of serotonin 1A receptors, and insufficient serotonin transporter—suggested that the level of serotonin in the brainstems of SIDS infants was abnormal.

"Our hypothesis right now is that we're seeing a compensation mechanism," Dr. Paterson said. "If you have more serotonin neurons, it may be because you have less serotonin and more neurons are recruited to produce and use serotonin to correct this deficiency."

The researchers also found that male SIDS infants had fewer serotonin receptors than did either female SIDS infants or control infants. The finding may provide insight into why SIDS affects roughly twice as many males as females.

"These findings provide evidence that SIDS is not a mystery but a disorder that we can investigate with scientific methods, and some day, may be able to identify and treat," said Dr. Hannah Kinney, the senior author of the paper.

A large body of research has shown that placing an infant to sleep on his or her stomach greatly increases the risk of SIDS. The NICHD-sponsored Back to Sleep campaign urges parents and caregivers to place infants to sleep on their backs, to reduce SIDS risk. The campaign has reduced the number of SIDS deaths by about half since it began in 1994. The campaign also cautions against other practices that increase the risk of SIDS, such as soft bedding, smoking during pregnancy, and smoking around a baby after birth.

Despite the fact that the Back to Sleep campaign recommendations had been widely distributed by the time the study began, a large proportion of the SIDS cases in the study by Drs. Paterson, Kinney and their coworkers were correlated with known SIDS risk factors: 15 (48 percent) were found sleeping on their stomachs, 9 (29 percent) were found face down, and 7 (23 percent) were sharing a bed, at the time of death.

"The majority (65 percent) of the SIDS cases in this data set, however, were sleeping prone or on their side at the time of death, indicating the need for continued public health messages on safe sleeping practices, the study authors wrote."

To Learn More

Information and free materials on ways parents and caregivers can reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome are available on the Safe to Sleep website at https://safetosleep.nichd.nih.gov.

Information about the search for ways to identify infants most at risk for SIDS is available in the article "Searching for Those at Greatest Risk for SIDS" at https://www.nichd.nih.gov/newsroom/releases/sids serotonin backgrounder.

Glossary of SIDS-Related Terminology

Apnea-Transient cessation of breathing.

Apnea of Prematurity–Periodic breathing with respiratory pauses longer than 20 seconds in a premature infant of less than 37 weeks gestation; may be accompanied by changes in color or in muscle tone.

Apparent Life Threatening Event (ALTE)–An episode that is frightening to the observer and is characterized by some combination of apnea, color change, change in muscle tone, and choking or gagging, replacing the term "near-miss" SIDS.

Arrhythmia–Any variation from the normal rhythm of the heartbeat.

Autopsy-See Postmortem.

Botulism–An often fatal poisoning caused by the bacterium Clostridium botulinum. Infant deaths from botulism have been misdiagnosed as SIDS.

Bradycardia–Slowing of the heart rate. (See tachycardia.)

Brainstem–The base of the human brain, which lies just above the spinal cord and controls breathing and other involuntary activities.

Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)–A procedure whereby a victim who is not breathing or has no pulse is massaged so that blood flow and oxygen exchange are maintained.

Cause (of SIDS)-A condition or event directly responsible for the death of an individual infant.

Coroner–An officer of the law who holds inquests in regard to violent, sudden, or unexplained deaths. (See medical examiner.)

Co-Sleeping–The practice of having an infant sleep in the same bed with its parents.

Crib Death/Cot Death-Synonyms for SIDS

Diagnosis of Exclusion–SIDS is known as a diagnosis of exclusion because it is reported as the cause of death only as a last resort, when all other causes have been eliminated from consideration.

DPT Vaccine–The vaccine, often given at about two months of age, to inoculate children against diptheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus. Links between this vaccine and SIDS have not been supported by research findings.

Forensic Medicine-The application of medical knowledge to legal issues.

Gastroesophageal Reflux–An excessive or pathologic tendency toward the reverse flow of stomach contents into the esophagus and sometimes into the throat, from whence refluxed material can be inhaled into the lungs.

Homeostatic Control Mechanisms–Innate behaviors of an infant to automatically regulate body conditions such as temperature, oxygen, and carbon dioxide levels in the blood, or heart rate.

Hypoxia-The condition wherein too little oxygen reaches tissues and organs.

International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision (ICD-9)–A guide for the classification of morbidity and mortality information for statistical purposes published by the World Health Organization.

Medical Examiner–A physician trained specifically in forensic medicine and pathology who conducts death investigations. (See coroner.)

Metabolic Disorder–An abnormality of a physical or chemical process underlying vital cellular or organ function.

Through Understanding: Investigating Unexpected

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Monitoring–Using an apparatus to observe and/or record physical signs such as respiration, pulse, and blood pressure.

Pathology–1. The study of disease, its essential nature, cause, and development, and the structural and functional changes it produces. 2. A condition that might lead to sickness, disability, or death. No pathologies have been discovered that are strongly associated with subsequent SIDS deaths.

Petechiae–Pinpoint hemorrhages often found on the surfaces of organs or in the lining of the chest cavity. Petechiae are a characteristic finding in autopsies of SIDS victims.

Postmortem–An examination of the body after death, usually with such dissection as will expose the vital organs for determining the cause of death or the character and extent of changes produced by disease; an autopsy.

Predisposition–A latent susceptibility to disease that may be activated under certain conditions, such as by physiologic stresses.

Prone (Sleep position)–Sleeping on one's stomach. Evidence suggests that prone sleeping increases the risk of SIDS. (See supine.)

Risk Factor–A statistically derived rating of how much more common the factor under study is in the population suffering from the disease than in populations without the disease.

Risk factors for SIDS include

- · prone sleeping,
- · secondhand smoke,
- · over- or under-dressing infants,
- · male gender,
- age between 2 and 4 months,
- · bottle-feeding, and
- subsequent SIDS sibling—a son or daughter born to parents after they have lost an infant to SIDS.

Subsequent SIDS Sibling–A son or daughter born to parents after they have lost an infant to SIDS.

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)—When an (often) apparently healthy baby suddenly dies, for no apparent reason. SIDS is defined as the death of an infant between the ages of one month and one year which remains unexplained after a thorough postmortem, investigation of the death scene, and review of the clinical history.

Supine (Sleep position)–Sleeping on one's back. Evidence suggests that supine sleeping reduces the risk of SIDS. (See prone.)

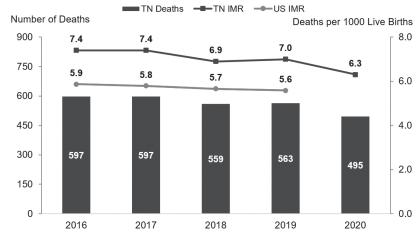
Surviving SIDS Sibling–A son or daughter born to parents before they have lost an infant to SIDS.

Syndrome–A set of signs and symptoms that occur together often enough to constitute a specific condition or entity.

Tachycardia-A more rapid than normal heart rate. (See bradycardia.)

SIDS in Tennessee

Infant Mortality, Tennessee



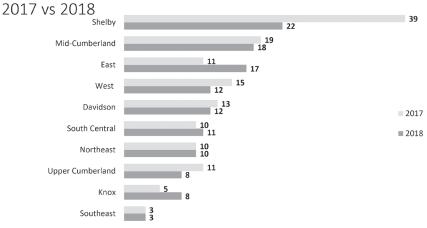
Data source: Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Death Statistical File, 2016-2020.

Tennessee Infant Deaths Sleep-Related vs. All Other Causes, 2014–2018



Data sources: Sleep-related infant death counts from Tennessee Department of Health, Child Fatality Review Database System. Total infant deaths from Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Death Statistics | File, 2015-2020.

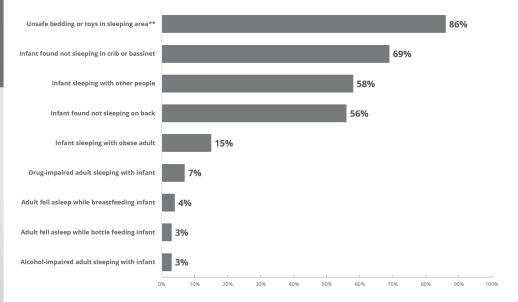
Sleep-Related Infant Deaths by Region



* Numbers for Madison, Sullivan, and Hamilton are suppressed due to confidentiality concern.

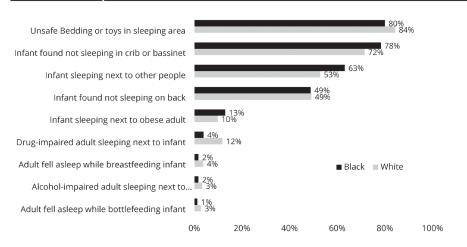
Data source: Tennessee Department of Health, Child Fatality Review

Contributing Factors in Sleep-Related Infant Deaths, 2018



**includes comforter, blanket, pillow, bumper pads, toys, plastic bags, and other. Data Source: Tennessee Department of Health, Child Fatality Review

Contributing Factors in Sleep-Related Infant Deaths Tennessee, 2014-2018



Data Source: Tennessee Department of Health, Division of Family Health and Wellness, Child Fatality Review Database. Prepared May 2020 by Division of Family Health and Wellness.

Appendix C

Tennessee Services and Information

Child Safety

The Department of Children's Services responds to over 37,000 reports of child abuse and neglect a year. Every day, more than 100 children are reported abused or neglected in Tennessee. The Child Protective Services division strives to protect children whose lives or health are seriously jeopardized because of abusive acts or negligence. This division also supports the preservation of families. The department practices risk-oriented case management in order to help protect children. These are some of the caseworker's major areas of responsibility:

- · Investigating referrals of child abuse or neglect
- Identifying the risks that contributed to the abuse or neglect
- Delivering appropriate services to reduce risks
- · Evaluating the success of the intervention
- · Continuing services, if necessary
- Closing the case or reuniting the child/children and family

What Is Child Abuse?

Child abuse and neglect occurs when a child is mistreated, resulting in injury or risk of harm. Abuse can be physical, verbal, emotional, or sexual.

Physical abuse is nonaccidental physical trauma or injury inflicted by a parent or caretaker on a child. It also includes a parent's or a caretaker's failure to protect a child from another person who perpetrated physical abuse on a child. In its most severe form, physical abuse is likely to cause great bodily harm or death.

Physical neglect is the failure to provide for a child's physical survival needs to the extent that there is harm or risk of harm to the child's health or safety. This may include, but is not limited to, abandonment, lack of supervision, life-endangering physical hygiene, lack of adequate nutrition that places the child below the normal growth curve, lack of shelter, lack of medical or dental care that results in health-threatening conditions, and the inability to meet basic clothing needs of a child. In its most severe form, physical neglect may result in great bodily harm or death.

Sexual abuse includes penetration or external touching of a child's intimate parts, oral sex with a child, indecent exposure or any other sexual act performed in a child's presence for sexual gratification, sexual use of a child for prostitution, and the manufacturing of child pornography. Child sexual abuse is also the willful failure of the parent or the child's caretaker to make a reasonable effort to stop child sexual abuse by another person.

Emotional abuse includes verbal assaults, ignoring and/or indifference to a child, or constant family conflict. If a child is degraded enough, the child will begin to live up to the image communicated by the abusing parent or caretaker.

Child abuse can happen anywhere—in poor, middle-class, or well-to-do homes or in rural or urban areas.

Who Should Report Child Abuse?

Somewhere in your community there is a family who has a serious problem. The children in that family are being abused and neglected by their parents. According to Tennessee law, all persons (including doctors, mental health professionals, child care providers, dentists, family members, and friends) must report suspected cases of child abuse or neglect. Failure to report child abuse or neglect is a violation of the law.

If you believe a child has been abused or neglected call (877) 237-0004 to report it.

Possible Indicators of Abuse and Neglect

- The child has repeated injuries that are not properly treated or adequately explained.
- The child begins acting in unusual ways, ranging from disruptive and aggressive to passive and withdrawn behavior.
- The child acts in the role of parent toward brothers and sisters or even toward parents.
- The child may have disturbed sleep (nightmares, bed-wetting, fear of sleeping alone, needing a nightlight).
- The child loses his/her appetite, overeats, or reports being hungry.
- There is a sudden drop in school grades or participation in activities.
- The child may act in stylized ways, such as sexual behavior that is not normal for his/her age group.
- The child may report abusive or neglectful acts.

The above signs indicate that something is wrong but do not necessarily point to abuse. However, if you notice these signs early, you may be able to prevent abuse or neglect.

Parents who abuse or neglect their children may show some common characteristics:

- Possible drug/alcohol history
- · Disorganized home life
- May seem to be isolated from the community and have no close friends
- When asked about a child's injury, may offer conflicting reasons or no explanation at all
- May seem unwilling or unable to provide for a child's basic needs
- May not have age-appropriate expectations of their children
- May use harsh discipline that is not appropriate for a child's age or behavior
- · Were abused or neglected as a child

Parents who abuse their children need help, but few are able to admit the problem and seek assistance. Long-term trends show that more than 85 percent of the perpetrators of child abuse and neglect in Tennessee were the parents or relatives of the victims. Staffs at schools, day cares, and institutions were perpetrators in only two percent of the investigations. Adolescents as well as adults can be perpetrators of abuse.

What Happens in an Investigation?

The process of investigation can include talking with the alleged child victim (or observing a young, nonverbal child), parents, and/or the alleged perpetrator. CPS workers will gather pertinent medical and psychological information and will work with their counterparts in the medical, psychological, judicial, and law enforcement fields. The investigations can also include interviews of neighbors or friends who have knowledge of the child's situation. The emphasis remains on constantly evaluating the risk to the alleged child victim during the entire investigative process.

In reports involving severe child abuse, DCS will notify the local district attorney and law enforcement offices. These include reports that involve a child's death or serious injury or situations involving torture, malnutrition, and child sexual abuse. Furthermore, Tennessee law requires local child protective investigation teams to review certain cases. The investigative team in each county includes representatives from DCS, the local district attorney general's office, juvenile court, law enforcement, and the mental health profession.

What Happens When I Call Central Intake?

When a person notifies the Department of Children's Services regarding possible abuse or neglect of a child, Children's Services case managers determine how quickly to respond with an investigation. They must assess the referral information and focus on the present and future risks to the child. Considering the condition of the child and the risk of future maltreatment helps a case manager know how to quickly to respond to an abuse or neglect referral and what priority to assign to that referral. DCS accepts reports of child maltreatment provided they meet the following three criteria:

- The report pertains to a child under the age of 18 years.
- The report alleges harm or imminent risk of harm to the child.
- The alleged perpetrator is a parent or caretaker; a relative or other person living in the home; an educator, volunteer, or employee of a recreational/ organizational setting who is responsible for the child; any individual providing treatment, care, or supervision for the child.

DCS accepts all referrals involving sexual abuse of children under the age of 13 years, regardless of the previous relationship between the alleged victim and the alleged perpetrator. DCS does not investigate sexual abuse allegations of a child 13 to 18 years old by an alleged perpetrator who does not have a relationship with the child, as defined above, unless the child is in the department's custody. DCS may assist law enforcement or the district attorney's office in such cases.

Here is the information you'll be asked to provide if you call to report child abuse.

- Nature of the harm or specific incident(s) that precipitated the report
- Specific allegation(s), date(s) and descriptions(s) of the injuries or dangers
- Identities of alleged perpetrator(s) and their relationships to the victim
- Witnesses to the incident(s) and how to reach those witnesses
- · Details of any physical evidence available
- Perpetrator's current access to the child
- Present condition of the child (alone, in need of medical attention, etc.)

- The location of the child and directions to get there
- · Any statements from the child
- Parent's or perpetrator's explanation of the alleged child victim's condition or the incident
- Parent's current emotional, physical, or mental state, especially feelings about the child and reactions to the report
- How the reporter came to know the information and the reporter's thoughts about the likelihood of further harm to the child

The reporter's identity is confidential, but a name should be given so the department can follow up with the reporter, if necessary. The reporter is free from civil or criminal liability for reports of suspected child abuse or neglect made in good faith.

To report abuse or neglect, call 1-877-237-0004 or go to www.tn.gov/dcs and click on "How to Report Child Abuse."

Tennessee Department of Children's Services, Child Safety Division www.tn.gov/dcs

Child Fatality Review (CFR) Teams

Child Fatality Review Teams review deaths in order to

- · promote understanding of the causes of childhood deaths,
- identify deficiencies in the delivery of services to children and families by public agencies, and
- make and carry out recommendations that will prevent future childhood deaths.

Members of the state team include the following:

- Department of Health commissioner (chair)
- Attorney general
- · Department of Children's Services commissioner
- Tennessee Bureau of Investigation director
- Physician (nominated by Tennessee Medical Association)
- · Physician credentialed in forensic pathology
- Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services commissioner
- Judiciary member nominated by the Supreme Court chief justice
- Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth chair
- Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities commissioner
- · Two members of the Senate
- Two members of the House of Representatives
- One member representing a child abuse prevention organization

Members of the local teams include the following:

- Department of Health regional health officer
- · Department of Children's Services social services supervisor
- · Medical examiner
- Prosecuting attorney appointed by the district attorney general
- · Local law enforcement officer
- Mental health professional
- · Pediatrician or family practice physician
- Emergency medical services provider or firefighter
- Juvenile court representative
- Representatives of other community agencies serving children

Through
Understanding:
Investigating
Unexpected
Child Death

Prevention

Tennessee Department of Health www.tn.gov/health/health-program-areas/fhw/child-fatality-review.html

Tennessee Child Fatality Review Districts

Northeast	
	Judicial District 1: Carter, Johnson, Unicoi, and Washington Counties
	Judicial District 3: Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, and Hawkins Counties
Sullivan	
	Judicial District 2: Sullivan County
East	,
Luot	Judicial District 4: Cocke, Grainger, Jefferson, and Sevier Counties
	Judicial District 5: Blount County
	Judicial District 7: Anderson County
	Judicial District 7: Anderson County Judicial District 8: Campbell, Claiborne, Fentress, Scott, and Union Counties
16	Judicial District 9: Loudon, Meigs, Morgan, and Roane Counties
Knox	
	Judicial District 6: Knox County
Southeast	
	Judicial District 10: Bradley, McMinn, Monroe, and Polk Counties
	Judicial District 12: Bledsoe, Franklin, Grundy, Marion, Rhea, and Sequatchie Counties
Hamilton	
	Judicial District 11: Hamilton County
Upper-	
Cumberland	Judicial District 13: Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, and White Counties
Cambonana	Judicial District 15: Jackson, Macon, Smith, Trousdale, and Wilson Counties
	Judicial District 31: Van Buren and Warren Counties
South Central	Judicial District 31. Van Buren and Warren Counties
South Central	Indiaial District 4.4. Coffee County
	Judicial District 14: Coffee County
	Judicial District 17: Bedford, Lincoln, Marshall, and Moore Counties
	Judicial District 2101: Hickman, Lewis, and Perry Counties
	Judicial District 2201: Giles, Lawrence, and Wayne Counties
	Judicial District 2202: Maury County
Mid-	
Cumberland	Judicial District 16: Cannon, and Rutherford Counties
	Judicial District 18: Sumner County
	Judicial District 1901: Montgomery County
	Judicial District 1902: Robertson County
	Judicial District 2102: Williamson County
	Judicial District 23: Cheatham, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, and Stewart Counties
Davidson	
Davidoon	Judicial District 20: Davidson County
West	Judicial District 20. Davidson County
west	Indiaia District 24. Barton Carrell Baseton Hardin and Harm Counties
	Judicial District 24: Benton, Carroll, Decatur, Hardin, and Henry Counties
	Judicial District 25: Fayette, Hardeman, Lauderdale, McNairy, and Tipton Counties
	Judicial District 27: Obion and Weakley Counties
	Judicial District 28: Crockett, Gibson, and Haywood Counties
	Judicial District 29: Dyer and Lake Counties
Madison +	
	Judicial District 26: Chester, Henderson, and Madison Counties
Shelby	
•	Judicial District 30: Shelby County

Revised 12/14/2004



-Investigation Data-

Child's Information:	Investi	gation	Jata	l								
Last Name:	First Name:					М.						
Sex: □ M □ F DOB: / /	SS#:			Case	e#:							
Race: White Black/African Am.	☐ Asian/Pacifi	c Islander		Other	Ethr	nicity:	Hispanic/Latin	10				
Primary Address:		City:			St:		Zip:					
Incident Address:		City:			St:		Zip:					
Contact Information for Witness:												
Relationship to the deceased: Birth Mother	☐ Birth Father	☐ Grandr	nothe	r 🗆 Adoptive	or Fos	ter Parer	nts 🗆 Physic	ian				
☐ Health Recor	rds 🗆 Other:							_				
Last Name: First Na	ime:		М.		5	SS#						
Home Address:		City:			St:		Zip:					
Place of work:		City:			St:		Zip:					
Phone (H): ()	Phone (W): ()		Date	of Birt	:h:	/ /					
1. Tell me what happened: 2. Did you notice anything unusual or different about the child in the last 24 hours? □ No □ Yes → Describe:												
3. Did the child experience any falls or injury wi	ithin the last 72 h	ours? 🗆 [No [Yes → Descri	be:							
4. When was the child LAST KNOWN ALIVE (L 5. When was the child FOUND ?	/	/ Day Year		: Military Time		Lo	cation (Room)					

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Day

Year

Military Time

Month

Location (Room)

6. Explain how you knew the child was still aliv	e.						
7. Describe the child's appearance when found	ı			Doccril	pe and specify	location:	
a) Discoloration around face/nose/mouth		Jnknown □ No □Yes	T	Descri	be and specify	iocation.	
b) Secretions (foam, froth)		Jnknown □ No □Yes	1				
, , ,			+				
c) Skin discoloration (liver mortis)		Jnknown □ No □Yes					
d) Pressure marks (pale areas, blanching)		Jnknown □ No □Yes					
e) Rash or petechiae (small red blood spot	ts 🖂	Jnknown □ No □Yes					
on skin, membranes, or eyes) f) Marks on body (scratches or bruises)		Jnknown □ No □Yes	1				
g) Other			+				
1 5'		Jnknown □ No □Yes					
8. What did the child feel like when found? (C	neck all Varm to		ctiff	□ Cool	to touch	□ Unkn	OWD
	vaiiii to	touch Rigiu,	, Suii	_ C00i	to touch	U UIKII	OWII
Other, specify:				1	ı	1	
9. Did anyone else other than EMS UNO W	Vho:			When:	/	/	:
, □Yes					Month Day	Year	Military Time
10. Please describe what was done as part of t	the resus	scitation:					
11. Has the parent/caregiver ever had a child of	die sudd	enly and unexpectedl	y? 🗌 No	☐ Yes	→ Describe:		
		hild Medical Hi	icton/-				
	-Ci	illiu Medicai III	istoi y-				
1. Source of medical information:			_ 5				- OII
□ Doctor □ Other health care provide		Medical record	☐ Parent/	primary o	caregiver	Family	□ Other
2. In the 72 hours prior to death, did the child a) Fever		wn □ No □Yes	h) Diarr	hea			m
,	Unkno		,		,	Unknow	
b) Excessive sweating	□Unkno			changes		Unknow	
c) Lethargy or sleeping more than usual	Unkno			ulty brea		Unknow	
d) Fussiness or excessive crying	□Unkno	wn 🗆 No 🗆 Yes			d breathing)	Unknow	n □ No □Yes
e) Decrease in appetite	□Unkno	wn □ No □Yes			ed blue/gray)	□Unknow	n □ No □Yes
f) Vomiting	□Unkno	wn □ No □Yes	m) Seizu	res or co	nvulsions	□Unknow	n □ No □Yes
g) Choking	□Unkno	wn □ No □Yes	n) Othe	r, specify	' :		
3. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child	d injured	or did s/he have any	other cor	dition(s)			
not mentioned? □No □Yes →Describe:							
4. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the child	d given a	any medications or va	ccinations	? 🗆 No	☐ Yes → List	Below:	
(please include any home remedies, herbal							
Name of medication or Dose		Date given	Approx.	Time	Reacon	given/cor	nments:
vaccination giv	en	Month Day Year	Military	ıme	Neason	917011/001	initerio.
		/ /	:				
		/ /	:				
		/ /					
		, ,					
		/ /					

5. At any time in the child's life, did s/he have	a history of?	Describe											
a) Allergies (food, medication or other)	\Box Unknown \Box No \Box Yes \rightarrow												
b) Abnormal growth or weight loss/gain	\Box Unknown \Box No \Box Yes \rightarrow												
c) Apnea (stopped breathing)	□Unknown □ No □Yes →												
d) Cyanosis (turned blue/gray)	□Unknown □ No □Yes →												
e) Seizures or convulsions	\Box Unknown \Box No \Box Yes \rightarrow												
f) Cardiac (heart) abnormalities	□Unknown □ No □Yes →												
g) Other	□Unknown □ No □Yes →												
6. Did the child have any birth defects? □ No	☐ Yes → Describe:												
7. Describe the two most recent times that the child was seen by a physician or health care provider. (Todada amazana)													
7. Describe the two most recent times that the child was seen by a physician or health care provider: (Include emergency department visits, clinic visits, hospital admissions, observational stays, and telephone calls)													
	rst most recent visit	Second most recent visit											
a) Date	/	/											
b) Reason for visit:	onth Day Year	Month Day Year											
c) Action taken:		-											
d) Physician's Name:		-											
e) Hospital/Clinic:		-											
f) Address:													
,		-											
g) City, Zip code: f) Phone number: ()													
, , , ,		-											
8. Birth Hospital Name:													
<u> </u>													
Street Address:	Ctato	7in code											
<u> </u>	State:	Zip code:											
Street Address: City:		1 '											
Street Address: City:	State: Incident Scene Investi	1 '											
Street Address: City:		1 '											
Street Address: City: 1. Where did the incident or death occur?	Incident Scene Investi	1 '											
Street Address: City: 1. Where did the incident or death occur? 2. Was this the primary residence? No	Incident Scene Investi	gation-											
Street Address: City: 1. Where did the incident or death occur? 2. Was this the primary residence? 3. Is the site of the incident or death scene a contract of the incident or death occur?	Incident Scene Investion Yes daycare or other childcare setting?	gation- ☐ Yes ☐ No → Skip to question 8 below											
Street Address: City: 1. Where did the incident or death occur? 2. Was this the primary residence? 3. Is the site of the incident or death scene a condition of the conditio	Incident Scene Investion Yes daycare or other childcare setting? the provider at the time of the inci	gation- ☐ Yes ☐ No → Skip to question 8 below											
Street Address: City: 1. Where did the incident or death occur? 2. Was this the primary residence? 3. Is the site of the incident or death scene a contract of the incident or death scene and incident or death occur?	Incident Scene Investion Yes daycare or other childcare setting? the provider at the time of the incidence)?	gation- ☐ Yes ☐ No → Skip to question 8 below dent or death? (Under 18 years old)											
Street Address: City: 1. Where did the incident or death occur? 2. Was this the primary residence? 3. Is the site of the incident or death scene a continuous death scene and the sc	Incident Scene Investion Yes daycare or other childcare setting? the provider at the time of the incidence)?	gation- ☐ Yes ☐ No → Skip to question 8 below dent or death? (Under 18 years old)											
Street Address: City: 1. Where did the incident or death occur? 2. Was this the primary residence?	Yes daycare or other childcare setting? the provider at the time of the incid(ren)?	gation- ☐ Yes ☐ No → Skip to question 8 below dent or death? (Under 18 years old)											
Street Address: City: 1. Where did the incident or death occur? 2. Was this the primary residence? No 3. Is the site of the incident or death scene a c 4. How many children were under the care of t 5. How many adults were supervising the child 6. What is the license number and licensing ag License Number: 7. How long has the daycare been open for but	Yes daycare or other childcare setting? the provider at the time of the inci l(ren)?	gation- ☐ Yes ☐ No → Skip to question 8 below dent or death? (Under 18 years old)											
Street Address: City: 1. Where did the incident or death occur? 2. Was this the primary residence?	Incident Scene Investion Yes daycare or other childcare setting? the provider at the time of the incidicen)?	gation- □ Yes □ No → Skip to question 8 below dent or death? (Under 18 years old) 18 years or older)											
Street Address: City: 1. Where did the incident or death occur? 2. Was this the primary residence?	Yes daycare or other childcare setting? the provider at the time of the incidency for the daycare? Agency: dent or death scene? Number of	gation- □ Yes □ No → Skip to question 8 below dent or death? (Under 18 years old) 1.8 years or older) of children (under 18 years old):											
Street Address: City: 1. Where did the incident or death occur? 2. Was this the primary residence? No 3. Is the site of the incident or death scene a company of the child of the incident or death scene and the care of the incident or death scene and the care of the incident or death scene and the care of the incident of the incident or death scene and the care of the incident	The provider at the time of the incidency for the daycare? Agency: Insiness? Agency: Insiness? Agency: Insiness Agency: Insiness Insi	gation- □ Yes □ No → Skip to question 8 below dent or death? (Under 18 years old) 8 years or older) of children (under 18 years old): Il that apply)											
Street Address: City: 1. Where did the incident or death occur? 2. Was this the primary residence?	Yes daycare or other childcare setting? the provider at the time of the inci l(ren)?	gation- □ Yes □ No → Skip to question 8 below dent or death? (Under 18 years old) 1.8 years or older) of children (under 18 years old): Il that apply) ng heat □ Open window(s)											
Street Address: City: 1. Where did the incident or death occur? 2. Was this the primary residence?	Agency: Number of the colores were being used? (Check all pooller Wood burning fireplants)	gation- □ Yes □ No → Skip to question 8 below dent or death? (Under 18 years old) 8 years or older) of children (under 18 years old): Il that apply) ng heat □ Open window(s) ce □ Wood burning stove											
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Street Address: City: 1. Where did the incident or death occur? 2. Was this the primary residence?	Incident Scene Investion Yes daycare or other childcare setting? the provider at the time of the incidency: Idency for the daycare? Agency: Agency: Issiness? dent or death scene? Number of the daycare? Rumber of the daycare? Ources were being used? (Check all the content of the co	gation- Yes No → Skip to question 8 below dent or death? (Under 18 years old) 8 years or older) Of children (under 18 years old): It that apply) Open window(s) Open windo											
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Street Address: City: 1. Where did the incident or death occur? 2. Was this the primary residence?	Incident Scene Investion Yes daycare or other childcare setting? the provider at the time of the incidency for the daycare? Agency: Agency: Issiness? dent or death scene? Number of the daycare? Purces were being used? (Check all poiler Wood burning fireplates Coal burning furnace and heat Kerosene space heater	gation- □ Yes □ No → Skip to question 8 below dent or death? (Under 18 years old) 18 years or older) of children (under 18 years old): Il that apply) Ing heat □ Open window(s) ce □ Wood burning stove □ Unknown er											

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	-Investigation Summary-																																								
1.	1. Are there any factors, circumstances, or environmental concerns about the incident scene investigation that may have impacted the child that have not yet been identified?																																								
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	□ Additional scenes(s)? (Forms attached) □ Doll reenactment/scene re-creation □ Photos or video taken and noted □ Materials collected/evidence logged □ Referral for counseling □ EMS run sheet/report																																								
	□ Notify next of kin or verify notification □ 911 tape																																								
	□ Other (explain)																																								
	If more than one person was interviewed, does the information differ? \Box No \Box Yes \rightarrow Detail any differences, inconsistencies of relevant information: (ex. Placed on sofa, last known alive on chair)																																								
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Date:

Date:

Title:

Title:

Signature:

Signature:

-Summary for Pathologist-

	Inve	sti	gator 1	Informa	ation:													
=	Name	e:			Agency:							Phone:						
atic	Inves	stiga		/	/		:	Pro	nounced		/	/	:					
Ē			Ľ	Month	Day Year	Mili	itary Time				Month	n Day	Year	Military Time				
Case Information	Chile	d In	nforma	tion:														
se	Last N	Nam	e:			First:				M.			Case#					
Ca	Sex:		∕lale □	Female	Date of Bi	rth:	/	/		Age:		_Years	earsMonths					
	Race:		□ White	e 🗆	Black/African	Am.	☐ Asian	/Pacific	Islander	☐ Othe	r	Ethnici	ity: 🗆 Hisp	oanic/Latino				
_ #	1.	In	dicate	whethe	r prelimina	ry inve	stigation s	sugges	ts any o	the follo	wing:							
Sleeping Environment	□ Ye	S	□ No	Asphyx	tia (ex. Wedg	ing, cho	king, nose,	/mouth	obstructio	on, neck co	mpres	sion, im	mersion in	water)				
slee	□ Ye	S	□ No	Hypertl	hermia/Hypot	thermia	(ex. Hot or	cold er	nvironmer	nts)								
E è	□ Ye	S	□ No	Enviror	nmental haza	rds (ex.	Carbon mo	noxide,	noxious	gases, chei	micals,	, drugs,	devices)					
	□ Ye	S	□ No	Recent	hospitalizatio	on												
Ţ	□ Ye	S	□ No	Previou	ıs medical dia	agnosis												
Child History	□ Ye	S	□ No	History	of acute life-	threate	ning events	s (ex. A	pnea, seiz	ures, diffic	ulty br	eathing)					
Ξ	□ Ye		□ No	-	of medical c		out diagno	sis										
Pije	□ Ye		□ No	Recent fall or other injury														
Ö	□ Ye		□ No	History of religious, cultural, or ethnic remedies														
	□ Ye	S	□ No	Cause of death due to natural causes other than SIDS (ex. Birth defects, complications of pre-term birth)														
>	□ Ye	S	□ No	Prior sibling deaths														
Family Info	□ Ye	S	□ No	Previous encounters with police or social service agencies														
Fa	□ Ye		□ No	Request for tissue or organ donation														
	□ Ye	S	□ No	Objecti	on to autops	У												
Exam	□ Ye	S	□ No	Pre-terminal resuscitative treatment														
<u> </u>	□ Ye		□ No		due to traum													
	Any `	`Yes	s" answ	vers sho	uld be expl	ained a	and detail	ed. Bri	ef descr	iption of c	ircum	stance	es:					
ght																		
nsię																		
or I																		
stigator Insight																		
sti																		
Inves																		
н																		
	2.	Р	atholog	nist Info	ormation:													
golo	Nam	_	atholog	9136 11116	, madon.				Agenc	y:								
Pathologi st	Phor		()					Fax:)							

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CDR REPORT FORM

Version 6.0

National Fatality Review Case Reporting System

Data Entry Website: data.ncfrp.org

Phone: 800-656-2434 Email: info@ncfrp.org

ncfrp.org





@nationalcfrp



SAVING LIVES TOGETHER

Instructions:

This case report is used by Child Death Review (CDR) teams to enter data into the National Fatality Review Case Reporting System (NFR-CRS). The NFR-CRS is available to states and local sites from the National Center for Fatality Review & Prevention (NCFRP) and requires a data use agreement for data entry. The purpose is to collect comprehensive information from multiple agencies participating in a review. The NFR-CRS documents demographics, the circumstances involved in the death, investigative actions, services provided or needed, key risk factors and actions recommended and/or taken by the team to prevent other deaths.

While this data collection form is an important part of the CDR process, it should not be the central focus of the review meeting. Experienced users have found that it works best to assign a person to record data while the team discussions are occurring. Persons should not attempt to answer every single question in a step-by-step manner as part of the team discussion.

It is not expected that teams will have answers to all of the questions related to a death. However, over time teams begin to understand the importance of data collection and bring the necessary information to the meeting. The percentage of cases marked "unknown" and unanswered questions decreases as the team becomes more familiar with the form. **The NFR-CRS Data Dictionary is available** as a PDF in the Help menu or as individual help icons in the online data entry system. It contains definitions for each data element and should be referred to when the team is unsure how to answer a question. Use of the data dictionary helps teams improve consistency of data entry.

The form contains three types of questions: (1) select <u>one</u> response as represented by a circle; (2) select <u>multiple</u> responses as represented by a square; and (3) free text responses. This last type is indicated by the words "specify" or "describe."

Many teams ask what is the difference between leaving a question blank and selecting the response "unknown." A question should be marked "unknown" if an attempt was made to find the answer but no clear or satisfactory response was obtained. A question should be left blank (unanswered) if no attempt was made to find the answer. "N/A" stands for "not applicable" and should be used if the question does not apply.

Throughout the form, a plus sign (+) beside a question indicates that the question is skipped for fetal deaths.

Reminder:

Enter identifiable information (names, dates, addresses, counties) into the NFR-CRS if your state/local policy allows. Follow your state laws in regards to reporting psychological, substance abuse and HIV/AIDS status. Please check with your fatality review coordinator if you are unsure. For other text fields, such as the Narrative section or any "specify" or "describe" fields, do not include specific names, dates of birth, dates of death, references to specific counties, practitioners, or facility names in these text fields. Examples: "Evans County EMS" should be "EMS"; "Evans County Children's Hospital" should be "the children's hospital." Why this reminder? Text fields may be shared with approved researchers as noted in the Data Use Agreement in your state or jurisdiction. Therefore, entering identified data into those fields would compromise your responsibility under HIPAA.

Additional paper forms can be ordered from the NCFRP at no charge. Users interested in participating in the NFR-CRS for data entry and reporting should contact the NCFRP. This version includes the Sudden and Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) Case Registry and the Sudden Death in the Young (SDY) Case Registry questions.

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CASE NUMBER								
		Case Type: O Death		Death Certificat	te Number:			
			ath/serious injury	Birth Certificate	Number:			
State / County or Team Number / Year of Review / Sequ	ence of Review		alive (fetal/stillborn)	ME/Coroner Nu				
,,	H-	☐ Child never left hospita	,	Date Team Not				
A. CHILD INFORMATION		- Office fleet fleet fleet fleet	arionowing birtir	Bate ream Not	inica of Beath.			
	LL ACES)							
A1. CHILD INFORMATION (COMPLETE FOR A	ILL AGES)		A * symbol means that the que	estion is skipped for	tetal deaths.			
1. Child's name: First:	Middle:	Last:			U/K			
2. Date of birth: ☐ U/K 3. Date of death: ☐ U/K	5. Race, check all			6. Hispanic or	7. Sex:			
	☐ Alaska Native	,	Native Hawaiian	Latino/a	O Male			
			Pacific Islander, specify:	origin?	O Female			
mm dd yyyy mm dd yyyy	☐ American Ind			O Yes	O U/K			
4. Age⁺: ○ Years ○ Hours			White	O No				
O Months O Minutes	☐ Asian, specif	'y: ⊔	U/K	O U/K				
○ Days ○ U/K	☐ Black							
8. Residence address: U/K	9	9. Child's weight at death ⁺ :	□ U/K	11. State of deat	h:			
Street:		O Pounds/ounces						
		Grams/kilograms						
City:	1	10. Child's height at death	⁺ : □ U/K	12. County of de	ath:			
State: Zip: Co	ounty:	○ Feet/inches —						
		O Cm						
13. Child had disability or chronic illness [†] ?	1	14. Were any siblings plac	ed outside of the home prio	r to this child's dea	ath?			
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K		○ N/A ○ Yes, # ○ No ○ U/K						
If yes, check all that apply:	1	15. Child's health insurance, check all that apply [†] :						
☐ Physical/orthopedic, specify:		□ None □	Medicaid ☐ Indian H	ealth Service	□ U/K			
\square Mental health/substance abuse, specify:		☐ Private ☐	State plan ☐ Other, sp	pecify:				
☐ Cognitive/intellectual, specify:	1	16. Was the child up to da	te with the Centers for Disea	ase Control and P	revention (CDC)			
☐ Sensory, specify:		immunization schedule	e ⁺ ?					
□ U/K		ONA OYes O	No, specify:	○u/ĸ				
If yes, was child receiving Children's Special Health	Care Needs 1	17. Household income:						
services? O Yes O No O U/K		O High C	Medium O Low	○ u/ĸ				
If the child never left the hospital following birth, go to	A2.							
18. Type of residence:		19. New residence	20. Residence overcrowde		ber of other			
	ail/detention	in past 30 days?	O Yes O No O U/K	children	living with child:			
OLicensed group home OLiving on own O	other, specify:	O Yes			U/K			
OLicensed foster home OShelter		O No	21. Child ever homeless?					
	I/K	O U/K	O Yes O No O U/K					
23. Child had history of child maltreatment as victim?			24. Was there an open CP		at time of death?			
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K				No O U/K				
If yes, check all that apply:	· -	w was history identified:	25. Was child ever placed		me prior to the			
☐ Physical		Γhrough CPS	death? ○ Yes ○	No ∪ U/K				
☐ Neglect		Other sources	00 11		I-1 I-			
Sexual	If through		26. How many months pric					
☐ Emotional/psychological ☐ U/K		# CPS referrals	contact with a health	care provider? _				
□ U/K A2. COMPLETE FOR CHILDREN OVER ONE Y		# Substantiations						
27. Child's highest education level:	28. Child's work sta	atus: 29 Did child hav	e problems in school?	30. Child had hist	ory of intimate			
N/A Home schooled, 9-12	O N/A		Yes O No O U/K	partner violer	*			
O None O Drop out	O Employed			Check all tha				
O Preschool OHS graduate/GED	O Not workin	· ·	* * *	□ N/A	. чррту.			
O Grade K-8 O College	O U/K	☐ Truancy	•	☐ Yes, as	victim			
O Grade 9-12 O U/K	J 5/10	☐ Suspens	· · · · ·	☐ Yes, as				
O Home schooled, K-8		☐ Suspens		□ res, as	porporiator			
2 . Torrio dell'ocioni, ix-o			= 5/10	□ U/K				

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31. Child had received prior mental health services?	33. Child on medications	tions for mental health illness? 35. Child was hospitalized for mental health car			
○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	O N/A O Yes	O No OU/K	within the previous 12 months?		
If yes, check all that apply:			○N/A ○Yes ○No ○U/K		
☐ Outpatient			If yes, did the child have a follow-up mental		
☐ Day treatment/partial hospitalization	34. Child had emergency	department visit for mental	health appointment within 30 days of		
☐ Residential	health care within the	previous 12 months?	discharge from the hospital?		
32. Child was receiving mental health services?	O N/A O Yes	O No OU/K	○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K		
○N/A ○Yes ○No ○U/K	If yes, did the child h	ave a follow-up mental	36. Issues prevented child from receiving mental		
If yes, check all that apply:	health appointment w	vithin 30 days of	health services?		
☐ Outpatient ☐ Residential	emergency departme	ent visit?	ON/A OYes ONo OU/K		
□ Day treatment/partial hospitalization	○ Yes ○ No	O U/K	If yes, specify:		
37. Child had history of substance use or abuse?			41. What was child's gender identity?		
ON/A OYes ONo OU/K		OYes ONo OU/K	O No identity expressed		
If yes, check all that apply:		c all that apply:	O Male, not transgender		
☐ Alcohol ☐ Prescription drugs, speci			O Female, not transgender		
☐ Cocaine ☐ ☐ ☐ Cocaine ☐ ☐ ☐ Cocaine ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	-	'	O Transgender male		
☐ Marijuana ☐Tobacco/nicotine, specif		alcohol Other, specify:	○ Transgender female		
☐ Methamphetamine☐ Other, specify:		navior U/K	O Non-binary		
☐ Opioids ☐ U/K		cy, destruction	Other, specify:		
If yes, did the child receive treatment?	,	perty, trespassing)	O U/K		
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K		time in juvenile detention?	42. What was child's sexual orientation?		
If yes, type? Check all that apply:		Yes O No O U/K	No orientation expressed		
☐ Outpatient ☐ Day treatment/partial hosp		y ill in the two weeks	O Straight/heterosexual O Questioning		
☐ Inpatient/detox ☐ Residential If yes, age at first use: ☐ U/K	before death	○ No ○ U/K	O Gay/lesbian O Other, specify: ○ Bisexual O U/K		
If yes, age at first use: U/K A3. COMPLETE FOR ALL FETAL/INFANTS UN			estion is skipped for fetal deaths.		
43. Was this case reviewed by both a Fetal/Infant Mor			0 0		
44. Gestational age: 45. Birth weight: U/I		tation pregnancy?	47. Including the deceased infant,		
□ U/K ○ Grams/kilograms _		of fetuses	how many pregnancies did the		
		O U/K	childbearing parent have? # □ U/K		
48. Including the deceased infant, how many live birth			-		
49. Not including the deceased infant, number of		ed during pregnancy of decea			
children childbearing parent still has living?	-	natal visits kept: #	□ U/K		
# ——— U/K			visit kept. Specify 1-9: U/K		
51. Were there access or barrier issues related to pre-		, , ,			
		is patient	***		
☐Limitations of health insurance coverage ☐ Mult		_			
	dn't get an earlier appoint	_	-		
l _	of child care	☐ Didn't know w			
	of family/social support		ney were pregnant		
52. During pregnancy, did the childbearing parent hav			No U/K If yes, check all that apply:		
Cardiovascular Neurologic/Ps		rnecologic	Gynecologic (continued)		
<u> </u>	ction disorder				
	ression	☐ Uterine/vaginal bleedir☐ Chorioamnionitis	ng <u>Placental problems</u> Abruption		
			□ Previa		
	ety disorder ure disorder	☐ Oligohydramnios☐ Polyhydramnios	☐ Other placental, specify:		
	smitted Infection (STI)	☐ Intrauterine growth res	outer placeman, speemy.		
<u>-</u>	erial vaginosis (BV)	(IUGR)	UTI		
	mydia	☐ Premature rupture of	☐ Decreased fetal movement		
	orrhea	membranes (PROM)	☐ HELLP syndrome		
Respiratory		☐ Preterm premature rup	· ·		
☐ Asthma ☐ HPV		membranes (PPROM)			
Endocrine/Metabolic		☐ Cervical Insufficiency	□Gastrointestinal		
_ "	ıp B strep	Umbilical cord complication			
	AIDS	☐ Prolapse	— □ Abnormal MSAFP		
	er STI, specify:	□ Nuchal cord	☐ Preterm labor		
☐ Thyroid	•	☐ Other cord, specify	y: □ Obesity		
☐ Polycystic ovarian disease			☐ Other, specify:		

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_ ·	perience any medical complications	· -						
	○ U/K □ Previous preter		mall for gestational age					
If yes, check all t		th weight birth Previous la	rge for gestational age (g	greater than 4000 grams)				
54. Did the childbearing parent use		ubstances during pregnancy?						
	If yes, check all that apply:	AL						
☐ Over-the-counter meds☐		Nausea/vomiting medications	☐ Cocaine	☐ Meds to treat drug addiction				
=-	_	Cholesterol medications	☐ Heroin	☐ Opioids				
_		Meds to treat preterm labor	☐ Marijuana	Other pain meds				
_ · _		Meds used during delivery	☐ Methamphetamin					
l '		Progesterone/P17	□ Alcohol	□ U/K				
anti-psychotics Asthma medications If alcohol, infant born with fetal effects or syndrome? If any item is checked, please indicate the generic or brand name of the medications or drugs:								
55. Was the infant/fetus born drug				(NA OVER O NO O NO O DIVIN				
57. Level of birth hospital:	58. At discharge from the birth ho							
1		did not go to a birth hospital		O U/K				
O 2	59. Did the childbearing parent h			:				
O 3	O Yes O No		der within the mist 5 week	as postpartum:				
0 4	60. Did the infant have a NICU st		○ Yes ○ No	O U/K				
Freestanding birth center	If yes, for what reason(s)?		C 103 C 140	O Ont				
Home birth	☐ Prematurity ☐ Ap		ia 🗆 Meconiu	m aspiration				
Other, specify:	☐ Low birth weight ☐ Se	**		tal anomalies				
U/K	_	eding difficulties Anemia	☐ Other, sp					
O O/IC	☐ Drug/alcohol exposure	calling difficulties / theffile	☐ U/K	cony.				
61. Did the childbearing parent smo	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	thearing parent Tr	rimester 1 Trimester 2	2 Trimester 3				
months before pregnancy?		ny time during	THIOCOLD 2	<u> </u>				
· - ·	g # cigarettes/day pregnancy?			Avg # cigarettes/day				
	cigarettes in pack) Yes			(20 cigarettes in pack)				
	K quantity	0110 0011		_ ` ` `				
				□ U/K quantity				
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	cotine products at any time during		on equantity				
63. Did the childbearing parent use	e e-cigarettes or other electronic nic		g pregnancy?	Yes O No O U/K				
63. Did the childbearing parent use If yes, on average how often	e e-cigarettes or other electronic nic	Once a day O 2-6 days a	ng pregnancy? O	Yes O No O U/K				
63. Did the childbearing parent use If yes, on average how often 64. Was the childbearing parent inj	e e-cigarettes or other electronic nic? More than once a day oured during pregnancy?	Once a day 2-6 days a 65. Did the	ng pregnancy? O	Yes O No O U/K				
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63. Did the childbearing parent use If yes, on average how often 64. Was the childbearing parent inj Yes No U/K If this was a fetal death, go to Sect	e e-cigarettes or other electronic nic? More than once a day of ured during pregnancy? If yes, describe: No U/K	Once a day 2-6 days a 65. Did the O Yo	ng pregnancy? O week O 1 day a week or e childbearing parent hav es O No O U/K	Yes O No O U/K r less O U/K e postpartum depression? poolic newborn screening results?				
63. Did the childbearing parent use If yes, on average how often 64. Was the childbearing parent inj O Yes O No O U/K If this was a fetal death, go to Sect 66. Infant ever breastfed? OYes	e e-cigarettes or other electronic nic? More than once a day oured during pregnancy? If yes, describe: On B. No U/K SR ONA Yes ONO	Once a day	week ○ 1 day a week or e childbearing parent haves ○ No ○ U/K	Yes O No O U/K r less O U/K e postpartum depression? poolic newborn screening results?				
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63. Did the childbearing parent use If yes, on average how often 64. Was the childbearing parent inj Yes No U/K If this was a fetal death, go to Sect 66. Infant ever breastfed? Yes If yes, any breast milk at 3 month If yes, exclusively? If yes, any breast milk at 6 month If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breat If the infant never left the hospital fe8. At any time prior to the infant's	e e-cigarettes or other electronic nic? More than once a day of ured during pregnancy? If yes, describe: O No O U/K O Yes O No St milk at time of death? O Yes Ollowing birth, go to Section B. Last 72 hours, did the infant have a	Once a day 2-6 days a 65. Did the Ye 67. Did inf No U/K U/K U/K U/K U/K U/K No U/K O U/K	g pregnancy? week ○ 1 day a week or e childbearing parent haves No ○ U/K ant have abnormal metat A ○ Yes ○ No ○ s, describe any abnormal :	Yes O No O U/K r less O U/K e postpartum depression? bolic newborn screening results? U/K ity such as a fatty acid oxidation				
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63. Did the childbearing parent use If yes, on average how often 64. Was the childbearing parent inj Yes No Ul/K If this was a fetal death, go to Sect 66. Infant ever breastfed? Yes If yes, any breast milk at 3 month If yes, exclusively? If yes, any breast milk at 6 month If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breat If the infant never left the hospital feta. At any time prior to the infant's history of (check all that apply) None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss Apnea 70. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant injured?	e e-cigarettes or other electronic nic? More than once a day of the decironic nic? If yes, describe: On B. No U/K One Yes No One Yes No One No Yes Once No One One No Yes Once No One No Yes Once No One	Once a day	g pregnancy? week 1 day a week or childbearing parent have s No U/K ant have abnormal metat A Yes No o s, describe any abnormal : eath, did the infant have Decrease in a Vomiting Choking ore Diarrhea Stool changes e crying eath, was the infant remedies? Include -the-counter medications	Yes O No O U/K r less O U/K e postpartum depression? Dolic newborn screening results? U/K ity such as a fatty acid oxidation any of the following? Appetite Difficulty breathing Apnea Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions				
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63. Did the childbearing parent use If yes, on average how often 64. Was the childbearing parent inj Yes No U/K If this was a fetal death, go to Sect 66. Infant ever breastfed? Yes If yes, any breast milk at 3 month If yes, exclusively? If yes, any breast milk at 6 month If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breat If the infant never left the hospital feta. At any time prior to the infant's history of (check all that apply) None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss Apnea	e e-cigarettes or other electronic nic? More than once a day of ured during pregnancy? If yes, describe: On B. No U/K Se? N/A Yes No Yes No Set milk at time of death? Yes Ollowing birth, go to Section B. Last 72 hours, did the infant have a complete of the compl	Once a day	g pregnancy? week 1 day a week or childbearing parent have s No U/K ant have abnormal metal A Yes No O s, describe any abnormal ceath, did the infant have Decrease in a Vomiting Choking Or Diarrhea Stool changes e crying eath, was the infant remedies? Include the-counter medications	Yes O No O U/K r less O U/K e postpartum depression? Dolic newborn screening results? U/K ity such as a fatty acid oxidation any of the following? Appetite Difficulty breathing Apnea Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Sei				
63. Did the childbearing parent use If yes, on average how often 64. Was the childbearing parent inj Yes No U/K If this was a fetal death, go to Sect 66. Infant ever breastfed? Yes If yes, any breast milk at 3 month If yes, exclusively? If yes, any breast milk at 6 month If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breat If the infant never left the hospital feta. At any time prior to the infant's history of (check all that apply) None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss Apnea	e e-cigarettes or other electronic nic? More than once a day of ured during pregnancy? If yes, describe: On B. No U/K Se? N/A Yes No Yes No Set milk at time of death? Yes Ollowing birth, go to Section B. Last 72 hours, did the infant have a complete of the compl	Once a day	g pregnancy? week 1 day a week or childbearing parent have s No U/K ant have abnormal metal A Yes No O s, describe any abnormal ceath, did the infant have Decrease in a Vomiting Choking Or Diarrhea Stool changes e crying eath, was the infant remedies? Include the-counter medications	Yes O No O U/K r less O U/K e postpartum depression? bolic newborn screening results? U/K ity such as a fatty acid oxidation any of the following? appetite Difficulty breathing				

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B. BIOLOGICAL PARENT INFORMATION No information available, go to Section C									
1. Parents alive on date of	child's death? Even if par	ent(s) are de	ceased at time	of child's	death, p	lease fill o	out the rer	naining o	questions.
Childbearing Biol	ogical Parent (CBP) alive:				⊃ U/K				
	Biological Parent (Non-CE	BP) alive:	O Yes	O No (O U/K				
2. Parents' race, check all	that apply:		Hispanic or La	tino/a		nts' employ	•	itus:	6. Parents' education:
CBP Non-CBP		origin?			CBP	Non-CBF	_		CBP Non-CBP
□ □ Alaska Nati			on-CBP		0	_	mployed		O < High school
l	ndian, Tribe:		Yes, specify	origin:	0 0	_	nemploye		O High school/GED
☐ ☐ Asian, spec☐ ☐ Black	offy:) No) U/K		0 0	_	n disabilit tay-at-hon	•	College Post graduate
□ □ Black □ □ Native Haw	vaiian		age in years at	t time	0		etired	ne	O O U/K
	nder, specify:		age iii years at I's death:	Linio	0	O U/			0 0 0,10
□ □ White	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		CBP Non-C	CBP		-			
□ □ U/K		_		# Years					
				U/K	ı				
7. Parents speak and	8. Parents first generation	10). Parents recei	ve social	services	in the pas	st twelve r	months?	
understand English?	immigrant?		<u>CBP</u>	Non-CBF	<u>-</u>				
CBP Non-CBP	CBP Non-CBP		0	O Ye	,	es, check a	all that ap	ply below	N:
O O Yes	O Yes, country	of origin:	0	O No					
O O No	O O No		0	O U/I					
O O U/K	O O U/K	140	<u>CBP</u>	Non-CBF	_			Non-CBI	
If no, language	Parents on active milita CBP Non-CBP	ry auty?		□ WI		-a anocif			Section 8/housing
spoken:	CBP Non-CBP O Yes, specify	hranch:			me visiti NF	ing, specif	гу. —	ш	Social Security Disability Insurance (SSI/SSDI)
	O O No	Dianon.		_	edicaid				Other, specify:
	0 0 U/K					ps/SNAP/E			U/K
11. Parents have substance	L	ents ever vict	tim of child			perpetrato		14. Pare	ents have disability or chronic
abuse history?	ma	treatment?		maltı	reatment	t?		illnes	ss?
CBP Non-CBP	CBP	Non-CBP		CBP	Non-C	<u>BP</u>		<u>CBP</u>	Non-CBP
O O Yes	0	O Yes		0		Yes		0	O Yes
O O No	0	O No		0	_	No		0 0	O No
O O U/K	0	O U/K				U/K		0	O U/K
Parents have prior chilCBP Non-CBP	d deaths?		story of intimate Non-CBP	partner v	iolence :	1		17. Pare histo	ents have delinquent/criminal
O O Yes			Yes, as	victim				CBP	Non-CBP
O O No			_ ′	perpetrate	or			0	O Yes
0 0 U/K			□ No	po.pou.au	"			0	O No
			□ U/K					0	O U/K
C. PRIMARY CAREGI	VER(S) INFORMATION							If fetal de	ath, skip to Section D.
	Select only one each in col	umns one and	d two.						Caregiver(s) age in years:
One Two		One	Two		One	Two			One Two
O Self, go to	Section D	0 (O Foster pare	ent	0	O Oth	ther relativ	/e	# Years
O Childbearin	ng parent, go to Section D	0 (O Parent's pa	artner	0	O Fri	iend		□ □ U/K
	earing biological	_	O Grandpare	nt	0	O Ins	stitutional	staff	3. Caregiver(s) sex:
	to Section D	0 (O Sibling		0	Oth	ther, speci	ify:	One Two
O Adoptive pa						0			O O Male
O O Stepparent					0	O U/ł	K		O Female
4. Caraciyar(a) rasa abad	al all that apply			I Coros	is (a r/a)	lispanic or		6 Caraa	U/K giver(s) employment status:
 Caregiver(s) race, checonomic of the control of the cont	ск ан тнат арргу. <u>One</u> <u>T</u>	WO.		_	/a origin'			One	
☐ ☐ Alaska Native			nder, specify:	One	_	•		O	Employed
□ □ American Ind		1 400 10.4.	.uo., opooy.	0	O Ye	es		0	O Unemployed
☐ ☐ Asian, specify		White		0	O No	0		0	On disability
□ □ Black		l _{U/K}		0	O U/	/K		0	O Stay-at-home
□ □ Native Hawai	ian			If yes	s, specify	y origin:		0	O Retired
								\cap	O LIVE

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Caregiver(s) education:	8. Do caregiver(s) s	speak and	9. Careg	iver(s) first	generation	10. Caregiver(s) on active military duty?			
One <u>Two</u>	understand Eng	glish?	immi	grant?			One	<u>Two</u>	
O < High school	One Two		One	Two			0	O Yes, specify branch:	
O High school/GED	O O Ye	es	0	O Yes,	country of origin	n:	0	O No	
O O College	O O No		_	O No	yg		0	O U/K	
O Post graduate	O O U/k			O U/K				C 0/10	
O O U/K				O U/K					
	If no, language	-							
11. Caregiver(s) receive social serv	rices in the past twelv	ve months?							
One <u>Two</u>				<u>Two</u>		One Tw			
O O Yes If yes, ch	heck all services that	t apply:		□ WIC			Food sta	amps/SNAP/EBT	
O O No				☐ Home v	visiting		Section	8/housing	
○				specify:	:		Soc Sec	: Disability (SSI/SSDI)	
				☐ TANF			Other, s	pecify:	
				☐ Medica	aid		U/K		
12. Caregiver(s) have substance	13. Caregiver(s) eve	er victim of	14. Cared	giver(s) eve	er perpetrator of		15. Care	egiver(s) have disability or chronic	
abuse history?	child maltreatme		1	eatment?			illne	- ''	
	One Two		_	Two			One		
One Two O Yes	O O Yes		One O	O Yes	c		One	O Yes	
			_				_		
O O No	O O No		0	O No			0	O No	
O O U/K	0 0 u/k		0	O U/K			0	O U/K	
Caregiver(s) have prior child de	aths?	7. Caregiver(s)	have histo	ory of intima	ate partner	18. Care	egiver(s)	have delinquent/criminal history?	
One Two		violence?	One	Two		<u>One</u>	Two		
O Yes				☐ Yes,	as victim	0	\circ	Yes	
O No				☐ Yes,	as perpetrator	0	\circ	No	
○ ○ U/K				□ No		0	\circ	U/K	
				□ U/K					
D. SUPERVISOR INFORMATION	ON			Δn	nswer this section	n only if t	he child e	ever left the hospital following birth	
Did child have supervision at tim		to dooth?							
1. Did child have supervision at tim	e or incident leading	to death?		 HOW 1011 	ia beiore inclaer		ervisor is	ast see child?	
0 1/ 00/0					-	it ala oap			
Yes, answer D2-16				Select	one:				
Yes, answer D2-16 No, not needed given develop	mental age or circun			O Child	one: I in sight of supe	ervisor			
	_			O Child	one: I in sight of supe	ervisor O Days			
O No, not needed given develop	6			O Child	one: I in sight of supe tes	ervisor			
No, not needed given developNo, but needed, answer D3-1Unable to determine, try to an	6 nswer D3-16	mstances, go to	Sec. E	O Child O Minut O Hours	one: I in sight of supe tes s	ervisor O Days O U/K	3	cident? Select only one:	
No, not needed given developNo, but needed, answer D3-1Unable to determine, try to an	6 nswer D3-16 section?	mstances, go to	Sec. E	O Child O Minut O Hours	one: I in sight of supe tes s	ervisor O Days O U/K	3	cident? Select only one: O Institutional staff, go to D15	
No, not needed given develop No, but needed, answer D3-1 Unable to determine, try to an Is supervisor listed in a previous	section?	4. Prima	Sec. E	O Child O Minut O Hours responsible parent	one: I in sight of supe tes s le for supervisio	Days U/K n at the ti	3		
No, not needed given develop No, but needed, answer D3-1 Unable to determine, try to an Is supervisor listed in a previous Yes, childbearing parent, go Yes, non-childbearing biological	6 nswer D3-16 section? o to D15 gical parent, go to D1	4. Prima	Sec. E ary person Adoptive p Stepparen	Child Minut Hours responsible parent	one: I in sight of supertes s le for supervision Osibling	Days U/K n at the ti	3	O Institutional staff, go to D15 O Babysitter	
No, not needed given develop No, but needed, answer D3-1 Unable to determine, try to an Is supervisor listed in a previous Yes, childbearing parent, go Yes, non-childbearing biolog Yes, caregiver one, go to D	6 nswer D3-16 section? to D15 gical parent, go to D1	4. Prima	Sec. E ary person Adoptive p Stepparen Foster par	Child Child Chinut Chours responsible parent at	one: I in sight of supertes s le for supervision	Days U/K n at the ti	3	Institutional staff, go to D15BabysitterLicensed child care worker	
No, not needed given develop No, but needed, answer D3-1 Unable to determine, try to an Is supervisor listed in a previous Yes, childbearing parent, go Yes, non-childbearing biolog Yes, caregiver one, go to D Yes, caregiver two, go to D	6 nswer D3-16 section? to D15 gical parent, go to D1	4. Prima	Sec. E ary person Adoptive p Stepparen Foster par Parent's p	Child Chinut Chours responsible parent at tent artner	one: I in sight of supertes s Control OSibling Other rel OFriend OAcquaint	ervisor O Days O U/K n at the ti ative	s	 Institutional staff, go to D15 Babysitter Licensed child care worker Other, specify: 	
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E. INCIDENT INFORMATION	Answer only E7 if the child never left the hospital following birth
Was the date of the incident the same as the date of death?	2. Approximate time of day that incident occurred?
O Yes, same as date of death	O AM
O No, different than date of death. Enter date of incident:	/ Hour, specify 1-12: O PM
○ U/K mm / dd /	yyyy O U/K
Place of incident, check all that apply:	
☐ Child's home ☐ Licensed child care center	☐ Military installation ☐ State or county park, other
☐ Relative's home ☐ Licensed child care home	☐ Jail/detention facility recreation area
☐ Friend's home ☐ Unlicensed child care hom	ne 🗆 Sidewalk 🗀 Hospital
☐ Licensed foster care home ☐ Farm/ranch	☐ Roadway ☐ Other, specify:
☐ Relative foster care home ☐ School	☐ Driveway ☐ U/K
☐ Licensed group home ☐ Indian reservation/trust lan	
	O Frontier O U/K
5. Incident state: 6. Incident county:	
7. Was the death attributed (either directly or indirectly) to an extreme weather events.	vent, emergency medical situation, natural disaster or mass shooting?
○ Yes ○No ○U/K	
If yes, specify the type of event (e.g., tornado, heat wave, flood, medical	l crisis, etc.) and general circumstances surrounding the death:
If yes, specify the name of the event if applicable (e.g., Paradise Wild Fi	
8. Was the incident witnessed?	☐ Health care professional, if death 9. Was 911 or local emergency
○ Yes ○ No ○ UK ☐ Other caretaker/babysitter	
If yes, by whom?	_
☐ Other acquaintance	☐ Other, specify: ☐ No ☐ U/K
10. Was resuscitation attempted? O N/A O Yes O No O U/K	— C, -py.
If yes, by whom?	If yes, was a rhythm recorded?
□ EMS □ CPR	O Yes O No O U/K
☐ Parent/relative ☐ Automated External Defibrillator	
☐ Other caretaker/babysitter	
☐ Teacher/coach/athletic trainer ☐ Teacher/coach/athletic trainer ☐ If AED, was shock administered	
☐ Other acquaintance ☐ If yes, how many shocks w	
☐ Health care professional, if death ☐ Rescue medications, including it	
occurred in a hospital setting Other, specify:	naloxone, specify type.
Stranger	
☐ Other, specify:	
11. At time of incident leading to death, had child used drugs or alcohol?	12. Child's activity at time of incident, check all that apply:
O N/A O Yes O No O U/K	☐ Sleeping ☐ Working ☐ Driving/vehicle occupant ☐ U/K
If yes, check all that apply:	☐ Playing ☐ Eating ☐ Other, specify:
	13. Total number of deaths at incident event, including child:
☐ Cocaine ☐ Prescription drugs	
☐ Marijuana ☐ Over-the-counter drugs	—— Children, ages 0-18
☐ Methamphetamine ☐ Other, specify:	Adults □ U/K
F. INVESTIGATION INFORMATION	A + symbol means that the question is skipped for fetal deaths.
1. Was a death investigation conducted ⁺ ?○Yes ○No ○U/K	If yes, check all that apply:
	□ Law enforcement □ EMS □ Other, specify:
_	☐ Fire investigator ☐ Child Protective Services☐ U/K
If yes, which of the following death investigation components were comp	
Yes No U/K	If yes, shared with review team?
CDC's SUIDI Reporting Form or jurisdictiona	
Narrative description of circumstances	○ Yes ○ No
O O Scene photos	○ Yes ○ No
○ ○ Scene recreation with doll	○ Yes ○ No
O O Scene recreation without doll	○ Yes ○ No
O O Witness interviews	○ Yes ○ No
If yes, was a death scene investigation conducted at the place of incider	nt? O Yes O No O U/K
2. What additional information would the team like to have known about the deat	th scene investigation [†] ?

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	son declaring official cause	_	2 2 1111
		' ' '	○ Mortician ○ U/K
○ Coroner ○ U/K 5. Autopsy performed? ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	Coroner	Other physician	Other, specify:
If yes, conducted by: O Forensic pathologist O Unknown type p	nathologist If yes was a sn	ecialist consulted during a	itonsy (cardiac neurology etc.)?
Pediatric pathologist Other physician			specify specialist:
OGeneral pathologist Oother, specify:		e.g. parent or caregiver obj	
O U/K		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,
6. Were the following assessed either through the autopsy or through i	nformation collected prior to	o the 7. Were any o	f these additional tests performed
autopsy? Please list any abnormalities/significant findings in F10.		at or prior t	o the autopsy? Please list any
Yes No U/K Yes No U	<u>/K</u>	abnormalit	es/significant findings in F10.
Imaging: External Exa		Yes No U	
O O O X-ray - single	Exam of general appeara		
O O X-ray - multiple views O O	Head circumference	0 0 0	
	sy Procedures:	ans done?	
o outor imaging, opoony (moradoo ima, o o o	Gross examination of orga		
0. 35an, protes of the 2.am, 6.6).	Were weights of any orga	ins taken?	Genetic testing
	☐ Methamphetamine	☐ Too high Rx drug, spe	cify: Other, specify:
	Opioids	☐ Too high OTC drug, s	, , ,
9. Was the child's medical history reviewed as part of the autopsy ⁺ ?	<u>'</u>		2
If yes, did this include: Review of the newborn metabolic	_	es O No O U	/K ONot performed
Review of neonatal CCHD screen	results? O Ye	es O No O U	/K ONot performed
10. Describe any abnormalities or other significant findings noted in the	e autopsy ⁺ :		
11. What additional information would the team 12. Was there a	greement between the cau	se of death listed on the au	itopsy report and on the death
like to have known about the autopsy [†] ? certificate [†] ?	O N/A O Yes	○ No O U/K	
	If no, describe t	he differences:	
13. Was a CPS record check conducted as a result of death ⁺ ? ○ Yo			
14. Did the child ever have any injuries that were suspicious of child al		restigation find evidence of	•
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K If yes, what injuries were □ Skin injury □ Broken bones □ Abdominal it		A ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K From x-rays □	If yes, from what source? From law enforcement
☐ Mouth injury ☐ Head injury ☐ U/K		From autopsy	U/K
□ Burns		From CPS review	5/IX
16. CPS action taken because of death ⁺ ? O N/A O Yes O N	o O U/K		17. If death occurred in
If yes, highest level of action	sulted? Check all that apply	<i>r</i> :	licensed setting (see E3),
taken because of death:	☐ Court-ord	lered out of home placeme	nt indicate action taken⁺:
○ Report screened out □ Voluntary services provided	☐ Children r	removed	O No action
and not investigated Court-ordered services prov	ided 🗆 Parental ı	rights terminated	C License suspended
○ Unsubstantiated □ Voluntary out of home place	ment U/K		C License revoked
O Inconclusive			Investigation ongoing
O Substantiated			Other, specify:
			O U/K
G. OFFICIAL MANNER AND PRIMARY CAUSE OF DEATH			
 Enter the cause of death code (ICD-10) assigned to this case by Vi include up to one decimal place if applicable: 		letter and corresponding n	umber (e.g., W75 or V94.4) and
Enter the following information exactly as written on the death certif			
Immediate cause (final disease or condition resulting in death			
a.	<i>)</i> -		
Sequentially list any conditions leading to immediate cause o	f death. In other words, list	underlying disease or inju	v that initiated events resulting in death:
b.	,	, ,	,
C.			
d.			
3. Enter other significant conditions contributing to death but not the u	nderlying cause(s) listed in	G2 exactly as written on the	ne death certificate: U/K
4. If injury, describe how injury occurred exactly as written on the deat	h certificate:		□ U/K

5 Official	manner of death	6 Prin	nary ca	ause of death	· Choose '	1 of the	4 major categories, the	en a s	pecific	cause. For pending, choose most likely cause.
	e death certificate:	O	-	n an external			-	JII W	,poo	cause. To porturing, onesee meet meet, easily
	itural	\cup	0				<u> </u>	0	Eall or	corush go to HG
_			_				ort, go to H1	_		crush, go to H6
_	cident		0	Fire, burn, o		tion, go	to H2	0		ning, overdose or acute intoxication, go to H7
_	icide		0	Drowning, go				0		ermined injury, go to I1
O Hor	micide		0	Asphyxia, go	to H4			0		cause, go to H9
O Und	determined		0	Bodily force	or weapon	, go to I	45	0	U/K, g	o to I1
O Per	nding	\bigcirc	Fron	n a medical c	ause. Sele	ect one	and go to H8:			
O U/k	<		\circ	Asthma/resp	oiratory, sp	ecify:		\circ	Neuro	logical/seizure disorder
			0	Cancer, specify:					Pneun	nonia, specify:
☐ If n	manner of death was not		0	Cardiovascu	-	/ :		0	Prema	• • •
	atural or Suicide, check		0	Congenital a				Ō	SIDS	
	<i>'</i>		0	COVID-19	inomaly, sp	Jedny.		0		infection, specify:
	is box if it is possible that		0					_		
	e child intended to hurt		_	Diabetes				0		perinatal condition, specify:
hin	m/herself. If checked,		0	HIV/AIDS				0	Other	medical condition, specify:
100	mplete the Suicide		0	Influenza				0	Undet	ermined medical cause
Se	ection (I6) to note other		0	Low birth we	eight			0	U/K	
risl	k factors in the child's		\circ	Malnutrition/	dehydratio	n				
life	€.	\bigcirc	Unde	etermined if i	njury or me	edical ca	ause, go to I1			
		$\widetilde{\bigcirc}$	U/K.	go to I1						
				3						
H. DET	AILED INFORMATION	BY C	AUSE	OF DEATH	н: сноо	SE TH	E ONE SECTION TH	I TAI	S SAM	IE AS THE CAUSE SELECTED ABOVE
H1. MO	OTOR VEHICLE AND O	MUIS:	TRA	NSPORT		_		_	_	
	es involved in incident:		IIVA	NOI OIKI		h Pos	ition of child:			
						0. 1 03				
	number of vehicles:	_				_	Driver			
	Other primary vehicle					0	Passenger	It		ger, relationship of driver to child:
	O None						O Front seat		_	Biological parent
0	O Car						O Back seat			Adoptive parent
0	O Van						O Truck bed		\circ	Stepparent
0	O Sport utility vehicle	е					Other, specify:		\circ	Foster parent
0	O Truck						○ U/K		\circ	Parent's partner
	O Semi/tractor traile	r				0	On bicycle		_	Grandparent
	O RV/bus/school bus					0	Pedestrian		_	Sibling
	_	5					_		_	
	-						O Walking		_	Other relative
	O Tractor/farm vehic	cle					O Boarding/blading			Friend
	O All terrain vehicle						Other, specify:		_	Other, specify:
	O Snowmobile					_	○ u/k		0	U/K
0	O Bicycle					0	U/K			
0	O Train/subway/trolle	еу								
0	Other, specify:						If bicycle, boarding/b	ladino	or oth	er, was the child riding something electric?
0	O U/K		Aut	onomous?			O Yes ONo		-	
		N/A	Yes		U/K		- 100 - 110		0,	
	Child's vehicle									
		0	0	_	0					
	Other vehicle	0	0		0		T			
I _ ′	of the following contribute				II that appl	y:	d. Location of incide	nt, ch	eck all	e. Did driving conditions factor into this
□ None	e listed below	_	_	or sight line			that apply:			incident?
☐ Spee	eding over limit	[□ Roa	ad hazard			☐ City street			○Yes ○No ○U/K
☐ Unsa	afe speed for conditions	[□ Car	changing lar	nes		☐ Residential	street	t	If yes, check all that apply:
☐ Reck	klessness	[□ Driv	er inexperier	nce		☐ Rural road			☐ Loose gravel
☐ Care	elessness			ctronic use e.		one	☐ Highway			□ Ice/snow
	ing, not authorized			art watch,in-c			☐ Intersection			□ Wet
	•	г	_		_	OH				
				er distraction			☐ Driveway			☐ Inadequate lighting
I	hol use			n stop sign or			☐ Parking are	а		☐ Other, specify:
☐ Vehi	icle ran over child	L	☐ Oth	er driver erro	or, specify:		☐ Off road			□ u/K
☐ Vehi	icle flipped over	[☐ Oth	er, specify:			☐ RR xing/trac	cks		
☐ Poor	r weather	[□ U/K				☐ Other, spec	ify:		
□ Poor	r visibility						□ u/K			

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f. Incident type:	responsible for the incident. Vehicles include motorized vehicles (cars, SUVs,						
O Child <i>not</i> in/on a vehicle, but struck by	/ vehicle motorbikes,	etc) but also bicycle	es, skate	s, scooters, and other wheeled	conveyances,		
O Child in/on a vehicle, struck by the oth	er vehicle whether motor	orized or not.					
O Child in/on a vehicle that struck the ot	ner vehicle Ohild wa	Child was responsible as driver of vehicle, including single vehicle incidents					
O Child in/on a vehicle that struck person	n/ O Driver o	child's vehicle was responsible, including single vehicle incidents					
object/ran off the road			he other vehicle was responsible, including child as pedestrian hit by vehicle				
Other event, specify:		drivers were respo	-		,		
O U/K	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			•			
○ 6/K	_	Ounable to determine driver responsible, go to j					
		Other, specify:					
	○ U/K	I					
h. Age and license type of driver responsible	for incident, check all that apply:		f occupa	nts in vehicle responsible for in	cident:		
		□ N/A					
Age of Driver (if not child) License	type/violation:	Total nu	mber of c	occupants:	□ U/K		
○ <16 years ☐ Has no	license	Number	of teens,	ages 14-21:	_ □ U/K		
O 16 to 18 years old	earner's permit	j. Was a restraint	or safet	y measure used by the child?			
○ 19 to 21 years old □ Has a g	raduated license	Yes C	_) U/K			
	ull license	If yes selec	et the rec	traint or safety measures used:			
	ull license that has been restricted	☐ Lap/sho					
	uspended license	☐ Child sea					
	plating graduated licensing rules	_		ooster seat			
	• •		illoriirig b	oosier seat			
Other, s	респу:						
□ U/K		□ U/K					
		If yes, desc	ribe:				
H2. FIRE, BURN, OR ELECTROCUTI	ON						
a. Ignition, heat or electrocution source:		b. Type of inciden	ıt:	c. Type of building on fire:			
Matches Heating stove	e C Lightning	O Fire, go to		O N/A	OTrailer/mobile		
Cigarette lighter Space heate		Scald, go to I1 Single home			home		
O Cigarette or cigar O Power line	Other, specify:				Other, specify:		
Candles Candles Candles					_		
		O U/K, go to					
• -	<u> </u>	·	г	apartment, condo)			
d. Fire started by a person?	e. Did any factors delay fire depart	ment arrivai?	_	barriers preventing safe exit?			
OYes ○No OU/K				Yes ONo OU/K			
If yes, person's age:	○Yes ○No ○U/K		_	check all that apply:			
If yes, did the person have a history of	If yes, specify:			Locked/blocked door	☐ Smoke/fire		
starting fires?				Window security bars	☐ Household items/		
○Yes ○No ○U/K				Locked/blocked window	hoarding		
If yes, suspected arson?				Blocked stairway	☐ Other, specify:		
○Yes ○No ○U/K				Trapped above first floor	□ U/K		
g. Was the child found in the same location	h. Was building a rental property?		i. Were l	building/rental codes violated?			
as where the fire started?	○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K		C	Yes O No O U/K			
○Yes ○No ○U/K			If ve	s, describe in narrative.			
j. Were proper working fire extinguishers	k. Was fire sprinkler system prese	nt?		ire sprinkler system required?			
present?	○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K			Yes O No O U/K			
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	Tes VINO VIN			163 O NO O 0/K			
	Did the shill as feasily (about all	414 I. A.					
m. Were smoke alarms present?	n. Did the child or family (check all						
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	☐ None listed below	Ц		o or more possible exits from the	ne location as		
Were they functioning properly?	☐ Have a fire escape plan		where th	e child was found			
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	☐ Practice a home fire drill		Attempt	to put out the fire			
			U/K				
o. For electrocution, what cause:							
O Lightning/electrical storm O	Wire/product in water C) U/K					
Faulty wiring	Child playing with outlet						
	Other, specify:						
	7 1 9:						

H3. DROWNING					
a. Where was child last seen	b. Drowning location:	c. For open water, place	9 :	e. Select all c	ontributing environmental
before drowning? Select one.	Open water/pond, go to	C Lake O O	cean	factors. C	Check all that apply.
O In water	O Pool, hot tub, spa, go to	f River O Q	uarry or gravel pit	☐ None	e □ Dropoff
O Near water	O Bathtub, go to I1	O Pond O Ca	anal/drainage ditch	☐ Weat	ther \square Rough waves
O In yard	Other, specify and go to	h Creek O U/	K	☐ Temp	perature Flash flood
O In bathroom/tub		d. Was child boating?		☐ Curre	ent 🔲 Water clarity
O In house	O U/K, go to h	○ Yes ○ No	O U/K	☐ Riptio	de/undertow □ U/K
O In car					
Other, specify:					
O U/K					
f. For pool, type of pool:	g. For pool, ownership is: h. Fl	otation device used at time of	of the incident?	i. Did the child	d depend on a life jacket, swim
Above-ground	O Private	○ N/A ○ No		vest or sw	im aid while in or around water?
O In-ground O Hot tub, spa	O Public	○ Yes, specify: ○ U/K			O N/A O No
O Wading O U/K	O U/K				○ Yes ○ U/K
j. Did barriers/layers of protection e	exist to prevent access to water?	OYes O No OU	/K		
If yes, check all that apply:					
☐ Fence ☐		oor	□Alarm] Cover
Was it breached?		/as it breached?	Was it breached?		Was it breached?
○Yes ○No ○U/K	○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	O Yes O No		○Yes ○ No ○ U/K
If yes, check all that apply:		yes, check all that apply:	If yes, check all the		If yes, check all that apply:
☐ Climbed fence	☐ Gate left open	☐ Door left open	☐ Alarm no	•	☐ Cover left off
☐ Gap in fence	☐ Gate unlocked	☐ Door unlocked	☐ Alarm no	t answered	☐ Cover not locked
☐ Damaged fence	☐ Gate latch failed	☐ Door broken			
☐ Fence too short	☐ Gap in gate	☐ Door screen torn			
Fence surrounds water on:		☐ Door self-closer failed			
O Four sides					
O Three sides					
O Two or one side					
O U/K	L Calcat all of the shildle water a	fatro akilla (without appiatons	a ar flatation	m. Child able	to outing?
k. Local ordinance(s) regulating access to water?	I. Select all of the child's water so device):	nety skilis (without assistant	e or notation	O N/A	
OYes O No OU/K	I_ ′ _	read water for 1 minute	☐ Swim 25 yards	O Yes	_
Oles Olio Oo/K			☐ Exit the water	O les	○ 0/K
If yes, rules violated?		_	☐ Had swimming	n Warning sig	gn or label posted?
OYes O No OU/K		ontrol breathing	lessons	O N/A	· '
0163 0140 00/10	water over their head F	· ·	□ U/K	O Yes	-
o. Lifeguard present?		I/A OYes O No OU			rescue equipment
O N/A	If yes, who? Check all that a		did rescuer(s)	present?	Toodao oquipmont
○ Yes		first responder also d	. ,		○Yes ○No ○U/K
O No	☐ Other child ☐ Bysta			If yes, was	
O U/K		, specify: O No			ONo OU/K
	☐ Other adult ☐ U/K	O U/			describe:
H4. ASPHYXIA	Olioi ddall			,	455511351
a. Type of event:	hi	not sleep-related, was the	event: c If suf	focation, was th	ne child:
Sleep-related, go to I1		·		Covered in or	
O Not sleep-related, go to b		Strangulation, go to d	_	Confined in tig	
O U/K, go to b			_	-	ight space, specify:
, 5			_	Other, specify	
		, 3		,	
d. If strangulation, object causing e	event: e. If	choking, object causing chol	king: f. If chol-	king, was Heiml	lich Maneuver attempted?
O Clothing O Electrical core		Food, specify:	-	ONo OU/F	·
O Blind cord O Person, go to	H5I C	Toy, specify:			
O Car seat O Automobile p	ower window or sunroof	Vomit/gastric contents			
O Belt O Other, specify	y: C	Other, specify:			
O Rope/string	C	U/K			
O Leach O IIII					

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15. BODILY FORCE OR WEAPON								
							T 14/ 6	
a. Was the death a result			c. For firearms,		d. Was the firearm consid		_	n kept loaded?
of a weapon?	O Firearm,		O Handgu		smart firearm, e.g., us		O Yes	
O Yes, go to b		sharp instrument,	O Shotgur		fingerprint lock, RFID	watch?	O No	
No, death due to	go to I		O Rifle, sp	ecify:	○ Yes		O U/K	
bodily force, go to I	O Rope, go	to I	O 3D gun		○ No			
○ U/K, go to b		ecify and go to I	Other, s	pecify:	O U/K		If no, was	the ammunition
	O U/K, go t	οl	O U/K				stored loc	ked?
							O Yes	
							O No	
							O U/K	
f. Was the firearm kept loc	ked? i. Was t	the person handling	the firearm the	I. Use o	f weapon at time, check al	l that appl	y:	·
O Yes	own	er? O Yes	O No O U/F	<	Self injury		Hunting	
○ No	j. Owne	er of fatal firearm:			Commission of crime		Target shootir	ng
O U/K		Caregiver			Drug dealing/trading		Playing with w	eapon eapon
		Other family memb	er		Drive-by shooting		Showing gun	to others
g. Did the shooter of the fire	earm	Child's significant o	other		Random violence		Russian roule	tte
have permission to use	the O	Friend/acquaintand	ce		Child abuse		Gang-related	activity
firearm at the time of in	cident?	Stranger			Child was a bystander		Self-defense	
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K		Other, specify:			Argument		Cleaning wear	pon
h. Did the caregiver or	0	U/K			Jealousy		Loading weap	on
supervisor know a firea	ırm was k. Was t	the firearm stolen?		7 0	Intimate partner violence		Other, specify	:
present at the time of		Yes			Hate crime			
incident?		No			Bullying] U/K	
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K		U/K						
m. Type of bodily force use	ed. Check all that	t apply:		•				
☐ Beat, kick or punc	h 🗆 Bite		□Throw		Other, specify:			
□ Drop	☐ Shake		☐ Drown					
☐ Push	☐ Strangle	e/choke	□Burn		U/K			
H6. FALL OR CRUSH								
а. Туре:	b. Height of fall:	c. Child fell from:						
○ Fall, go to b	feet	Open window	O Natu	ral elevatio	on O Stairs/steps	O Movin	g object, speci	fy: O Animal, specify:
O Crush, go to g	inches		O Man-	made elev	ration O Furniture	O Bridge	9	Other, specify:
			n O Play	ground equ	ipment O Bed	O Overp	ass	
	□ U/K	ຶ່ວ O U/K if scre	een O Tree		○ Roof	O Balco	ny	○ U/K
d. Surface child fell onto:		e. Barrier in place,	check all that a	pply::	g. For crush, did child:	h. For c	rush, object cau	using crush:
O Cement/concrete O	Linoleum/vinyl	□ None	□Stain		O Climb up on object		Appliance	OBoulders/rocks
O Grass	Marble/tile	☐ Screen	□Gate		O Pull object down	0	Television	O Dirt/sand
O Gravel	Other, specify:	☐ Other window		r, specify:	O Hide behind object	0	Furniture	O Person, go to H5I
O Wood floor	. , ,	☐ Fence	U/K	. ,	Go behind object	_	Walls	O Commercial
O Carpeted floor	U/K	Railing			Fall out of object		Playground	equipment
		f. Was child pushe	ed, dropped or t	nrown?	Other, specify:		equipment	O Farm equipment
		○ Yes ○ No ○		•	, , ,,	0	Animal	Other, specify:
		If yes, go to H5I			○ и/к		Tree branch	Ou/K
		, , , , ,						

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H7. POISONING, OVERDOSE OR AC	UTE INTOXICATION							
a. Type of substance involved, check all that	apply and note source, sto	orage, and route of	administr	ration of s	ubstance:	□ U	I/K	
Source of Substance	5 = Own prescription (Pres	scription only)		Stored in	locked cabinet?	How subst	tance was <u>taken</u>	
1 = Bought from dealer or stranger	6 = Bought from store/pha	armacy		Yes		1 = In uter	o 5 = Throu	ugh skin
(Prescription or illicit only)	(OTC or other substan	nces only)		No		2 = Orally	9 = U/K	
2 = Bought from friend or relative	7 = Other			U/K		3 = Nasall	V	
3 = From friend or relative for free	9 = U/K					4 = Intrave		
4 = Took from friend or relative without askir								
Prescription drug	9	Source Stored	Taken	Ov	er-the-counter dru	ıa S	Source Stored	Taken
☐ Antidepressant/antianxiety		YNU			Antihistamine		YNU	
☐ Anticonvulsant		YNU			Cold medicine		YNU	
☐ Antipsychotic		YNU			Pain medication		YNU	
☐ Benzodiazepines		YNU			Other OTC, speci	fv:	YNU	
☐ Medications for substance use disc	rder (e.g. Methadone.	YNU				,		
buprenorphine, naltrexone)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
Non-opioid pain medication		YNU						
Opioid pain medication (including fe	antanyl)	YNU						
Stimulants	,ntanyi)	YNU						
Other Rx, specify:		YNU						
	Yes No U/K	TNU						
Illicit drugs	rtes (No () O/K	Source Stored	Taken	Othe	r substances	9	Source Stored	Taken
☐ Cocaine		YNU	rakon		Alcohol	·	YNU	ranon
Heroin		YNU			Battery		YNU	
☐ Illicitly manufactured fentanyl/fenta	nvl analogs	YNU		-	Carbon monoxide	<u> </u>	YNU	
☐ Marijuana/THC	, ,	YNU		-	Other fume/gas/v		YNU	
☐ Methamphetamine		YNU		-	Other, specify:	•	YNU	
☐ Other, specify:		YNU		_	, -p,			
b. Was the incident the result of?	c. Did the child have a	d. Did child have	a non-fata	al	e. Was Poison Co	ontrol f	For CO poisonin	ng was a
Accidental overdose/acute intoxication	prescription for a	overdose within			contacted?		CO alarm prese	•
Medical treatment mishap	controlled substance	months?	ano prov	1000 12	O Yes		O Yes	
Deliberate poisoning	within the previous	O Yes			O No) No	
Other, specify:	24 months?	O No			O U/K) III	
U/K	○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	1 2			O 0/K		<i>J</i> 0/K	
H8. MEDICAL CONDITION	O 163 0 110 0 0/K	. O 0/K		This section	on is skipped for feta	al dootho*		
a. How long did the child have the	b. Was the death expected	d as a	c Was c		ving health care for		ical condition?	
medical condition?	result of the medical con		C. Was C		Yes O No O		ical condition:	
O In utero O 1-11 months	□ N/A, not previous		If yo		8 hours of the dea			
○ Since birth ○ >= 1 year	O Yes O No C	, ,	li ye		Yes O No O			
.,			lf v.a				a madical conditi	
, ,	☐ But at a later date	е	ii ye		care plan approp			יוונ
					N/A O Yes O	No OU	/K	
7-30 Days	<u> </u>				If no, specify:	a . ta tha da	ath did the abild	
d. Did the family experience barriers that pro		_			e. In the week prid			
	• •	☐Other, specify:				, ,	to medical care?	,
l _ '		□U/K			O Yes, desc	cribe:		
O No not completed?	Medical equipment use, sp	pecify:			O No			
O U/K Check all that apply.	Therapies, specify:				O U/K			
f. Was the medical condition associated with	n an outbreak? g. Was	the death potentia	-		dical error?			
O Yes, specify:		○ Yes ○	No O	U/K				
O No	h. Was	the medical conditi	on that ca	aused the	death a result of	a complicat	tion or side effect	of a
O U/K	prev	vious illness, injury	condition	n, or medi	cal treatment?			
If yes, was the child vaccinated?		○ Yes ○	No O	U/K				
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K								
H9. OTHER KNOWN INJURY CAUSE								
Specify cause, describe in detail:								

. OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES	OF II	NCIDE	NT -	ANSWER RELEVANT	SECTIONS					
1. SUDDEN AND UNEXPECT	ED DE	EATH	IN TH	IE YOUNG (SDY)	This section displays on	line base	ed on yo	our state's s	settings.	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ction I1: OMB No. 0920-1092, Exp. Date: 5/31/2022 Discreporting burden of this collection of information is estimated to average 10 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and									
	intaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information									
inless it displays a currently valid OMB con						informatio	n, includir	ng suggestions	for reducing this	
ourden to: CDC/ATSDR Reports Clearance	Officer;	1600 Cli	fton Ro	ad NE, MS D-74, Atlanta, Georgia	a 30333; ATTN: PRA (0920-1092)					
a. Was this death: O A homio	ide?									
O A suicid										
O An over					}	If any	y of thes	se apply, go	to Section I2,	
A result of an external cause that was the obvious and only reason for the fatal injury THIS IS NOT AN SDY CASE.										
Expected within 6 months due to terminal illness?										
	O None of the above, go to I1b THIS IS AN SDY CASE									
O U/K, go	to I1b									
B:::::										
o. Did the child have a history of a	•		wing a	acute conditions	c. At any time more than 72 hour	•	•			onal
or symptoms within 72 hours p				ro of dooth	history of any of the following				otoms:	
Symptom Pr <u>Cardiac</u>				s of death	Symptom Present more Cardiac	.,				
Chest pain	Yes	No.	<u>U/I</u>	<u>\</u>	Chest pain	<u>Yes</u>	No.	<u>U/K</u>		
Dizziness/lightheadedness	_	0	0		Dizziness/lightheadedness	0	0	0		
Fainting	. 0	0	0		Fainting	0	0	0		
Palpitations	0	0	0		Palpitations	0	0	0		
Neurologic_	0	0	0		Neurologic	0	0	O		
Concussion	0	0	0		Concussion	0	0	0		
Confusion	0	0	0		Confusion	0	0	0		
Convulsions/seizure	0	0	0		Convulsions/seizure	0	0	0		
Headache	0	0	0		Head injury	0	0	0		
Head injury	0	0	0		Respiratory	0		0		
Respiratory	0	0	0		Difficulty breathing	0	0	0		
Asthma	0	0	0		Other	0		0		
Pneumonia	0	0	0		Other, specify:	0				
Difficulty breathing	0	0	0		outor, opeony.	Ŭ				
Other Acute Symptoms	_		_		d. Did the child have any prior se	rious inii	uries (e	n near dro	wning car	
Fever	0	0	0		accident, brain injury)?	nouo mj	unoo (o.	g. Hour are	willing, oar	
Muscle aches/cramping	0	0	0		OYes O No OU/K					
Vomiting	0	0	0		If yes, describe:					
Other, specify:	0	Ŭ			11 you, accombo.					
G, -p, .	Ü									
e. Had the child in the past ever be	en diad	anosed	bv a	medical professional for the	e following?					
Condition	,	nosed	,	Condition	Diagnosed	Cond	dition		Diagnosed	
Blood disease	<u>Y</u> 1	<u>U</u> <u>N</u>	•	Cardiac (continued)	<u>Y N U</u>	Neur	ologic	(continued	<u>) y n u</u>	
Sickle cell disease	\circ	0		High cholesterol	000	Neur	odegen	erative dise	ease 🔾 🔾 🔾	
Sickle cell trait	\circ	0		Hypertension	000	Strok	ce/mini s	stroke/	$\circ \circ \circ$	
Thrombophilia (clotting disorder)	\circ	0		Myocarditis (heart infection		Т	TIA-Tran	sient Ische	mic	
<u>Cardiac</u>	<u>Y</u> <u>Y</u>	<u>U</u> <u>N</u>		Pulmonary hypertension	000	A	Attack			
Abnormal electrocardiogram	\circ	0		Sudden cardiac arrest	000	Cent	ral nerv	ous system	000	
(EKG or ECG)				<u>Neurologic</u>	<u>Y N U</u>	İI	nfection	(meningitis	5	
Aneurysm or aortic dilatation	\circ	0		Anoxic brain Injury	000	c	r encep	halitis)		
Arrhythmia/arrhythmia syndrome	\circ	0		Traumatic brain injury/	000	Resp	oiratory		<u>Y</u> <u>N</u> <u>U</u>	
Cardiomyopathy	\circ	0		head injury/concussion	1	Apne	ea		000	
Congenital heart disease	\circ	0		Brain tumor	000	Asthi	ma		000	
Coronary artery abnormality	\circ	0		Brain hemorrhage	000	Pulm	onary e	mbolism	000	
Endocarditis	\circ	0		Developmental brain disord	der OOO	Pulm	onary h	emorrhage	000	
Heart failure	\circ	0		Epilepsy/seizure disorder	000	Resp	iratory a	arrest	000	
leart murmur	00	0		Febrile seizure	000					

Condition (continued)	Diagnose	d				Diagn	osed				Diagnosed
Other	<u>Y N L</u>					<u>Y</u> <u>N</u>					<u>Y N U</u>
Connective tissue disease		='	sease			00		Oncologic di	sease	e treated by	000
Diabetes	000			ychiatric dis	sease	00		=		y or radiation	
Endocrine disorder, other:	000			-		00		Prematurity		,	000
thyroid, adrenal, pituitary		,		- or muscula	r	00		Congenital of	lisord	er/	000
Hearing problems or deafness	000					0 0	Ü	genetic			
ricaning problems or acamedo	000	,	۰,۰۰۰					Other, speci			000
If a mara appoific diagna	oio io known	provide any addi	tional in	formation:				Othor, opoor	٠,٠		
If a more specific diagno	isis is known,	, provide any addi	uonai in	iormation.							
If any cardiac conditions	above are se	elected what card	liac trea	tments did	the chi	d have	? Check al	I that apply:		□ None	
☐ Cardia		ologiou, what our	nao noa	amonto did	_		surgery	r triat appry.	П	Heart transplant	
	c device plac	cement					entional ca	rdiac		Other, specify:	
		ioverter defibrillate	or (ICD)				neterization			U/K	
· ·	-	r Ventricular Assis				oati	ictorizatioi			One	
OI	pacernaker o	i verililediai Assi.	ot Devic	e (vad))							
f. Did the child have any blood rel	atives (broth	ers sisters naren	its aunt	s uncles o	cousins	grandr	narents or	other more dis	stant	g. Has any blood	relative (siblings
relatives) with the following di	,			.0, 0110100, 0	ouomo	granap	ourorno or	outor more die	, tuiit	,	ts, uncles, cousins,
Y N U Deaths	300303, 00110	ations of sympton	15:							•	s) had genetic
OOO Sudden unexpe	ected death b	efore age 50								testing?	, 3
If yes, the type of			ive's an	e at death	(for eva	mnla h	rother at a	ige 30 who die	d	, and the second	○ No ○ U/K
in an unexplained			•		(IOI GAG	ilipie, b	notifier at a	ige 50 Wilo die	·u	O Tes	O 140 O 0/10
Heart Dise		e accident (driver	oi cai jj.		Syn	nptoms				If yes descri	be the test/gene
OOO Heart condition		or stroke hefore a	age 50	<u>Y N U</u>		e seizur	-			-	on for testing, family
If yes, describe		5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5		000		lained t					ed, and results:
OOO Aortic aneurysr		nture					_			member test	eu, and results.
OOO Arrhythmia (fas			(000		er Diag enital de	eafness				
Cardiomyopath	_	neart myann)		000			ssue disea	950			
Congenital hea	-			000			l disease	136			
Neurologic				000				cular dystroph	W	Was a gone	mutation found?
○ ○ ○ Epilepsy or con		uro.		000			a (clotting		у		
O O Other neurolog		uie		0		-		genetic or		∪ Yes	○ No ○ U/K
O C Other rediction	ic discase			O			ies, specif	-			
h In the 70 hours prior to death u	raa tha abild t	taking any praesi	h a d	I.				•	in a o	·batanaa(a) withir	24 hours of dooth?
h. In the 72 hours prior to death w medication(s)?		No O U/K	beu	ľ			at apply:	ly of the follow	iliy si	ubstance(s) within	1 24 hours of death?
• •	Oles O	NO O O/R			_			r medicine		☐ Alcohol	
If yes, describe: i. Within 2 weeks prior to death h	ad the child:	N/A Vos	. No I	I/I⁄			y drinks			☐ Illegal d	rugs
Taken extra doses of presc		N/A Yes				Caffeir				_	ed marijuana
Missed doses of prescribed			0 0	1			mance enl	nancers		Other, s	•
Changed prescribed medical			0 0				ements	14110010		_ 0, 0	,peey.
j. Was the child compliant with the						Tobac				□ u/k	
O N/A O Yes O No		a modicaliUH3 !			_					2	
If not compliant, descr		how often:				If yes	to anv item	ns above, desc	cribe.		
Did the child experience any of			incident	t or within 3	24 hours						
n. Dia trio office experience ally of	At incide			of incider		. 0. 1116	oident!				
Stimuli	Yes No	U/K Yes		U/K							
Physical activity	0 0	0 0	0	0//		If yes	to physical	activity, desc	ribe t	ype of activity:	
Sleep deprivation	0 0	0 0	0	0		At inci		•		4 hours of inciden	t
Driving	0 0	0 0	0	0							
Visual/video game stimu		0 0	0	0							
Emotional stimuli	0 0	0 0	0	0							
Auditory stimuli/startle	0 0	0 0	0	0							
Physical trauma	0 0	0 0	0	0		Other	specify:				
Other, specify:	0	0	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		At inci		Wit	hin 2	4 hours of inciden	t

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=									
m. Was the child an athlete?	N/A O Yes	O No O U/K							
	If yes, type of spo	•							
	If competitive, did the child participate in the 6 months prior to death? O Yes O No O U/K								
 Did the child ever have any of the during or within 24 hours after p 			o. For child age 12 or older, did the child receive a pre-participation exam for a sport? N/A O Yes O No O U/K						
			○ N/A	O Yes O No O U/K					
☐ Chest pain ☐ Convulsions/seizure	of breath/difficulty I	If yes:	within a year pric	or to death? OYes ONo OU/K					
☐ Dizziness/lightheadedness		-	J.	reathing Was it done within a year prior to death? Yes No U/K Did the exam lead to restrictions for sports or otherwise?					
☐ Fainting	□ U/K	ııy.		s O No O U	'				
If yes to any item, describe type o		and extent of symp		specify restriction					
Questions p through v: Answer if "Epilepsy/Seizure Disorder" is answered Yes in question e above (Diagnosed for a medical conditions)									
p. How old was the child when diagr	nosed with	r. What type(s) o	of seizures did the child ha	ve? Check all	t. How many seizures did the child have in				
epilepsy/seizure disorder?		that apply:			the year preceding death?				
Age 0 (infant) through 20 years:		☐ Non-con	vulsive		O/never O 2 O More than 3				
□ U/K			ive (grand mal seizure or		O 1 O 3 O U/K				
q. What were the underlying cause	(s) of the child's	•	alized tonic-clonic seizure)		u. Did treatment for seizures include				
seizures? Check all that apply:			hen exposure to strobe ligh		anti-epileptic drugs?				
☐ Brain injury/trauma, ☐ Othe			game, or flickering light (re	flex seizure)	○ Yes○ No ○U/K				
	y other than	□ U/K			If yes, how many different types of anti- epileptic drugs did the child take?				
☐ Brain tumor epile ☐ Cerebrovascular ☐ Othe			hild's epilepsy/seizures (no	ū	O 1 O 4 O More than 6				
☐ Cerebrovascular ☐ Othe	er, specify:	_	time of death). Check all than 30 minutes	тат арргу:	O 2 O 5 O U/K				
infection U/K			re than 30 minutes (status	enilentique)	0 2 0 5 0 U/K				
☐ Developmental brain disorder			the presence of fever (feb						
·			the absence of fever	niie seizure)	v. Was night surveillance used? O Yes O No O U/K				
☐ Idiopathic or cryptogenic		hen exposed to strobe ligh	ts video	2 100 2 110 2 0/11					
game, or flickering light (reflex seizure)									
	2 ANSWER THIS ONLY IF CHILD IS LINDER AGE FIVE								
WAS DEATH RELATED TO SLEEPING OR THE SLEEP ENVIRONMENT [↑] ? Yes, go to I2a No, go to I2t U/K, go to I2a									
a. Incident sleep place:	O		0.5						
Crib	O Adult be		O Rocking-inclined		**				
If crib, type: O Not portable	○ Waterbe	a	sleeper O Stroller		○ Twin secured in seat of car? ○ Full ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K				
O Portable	O Couch		Swing	O Queer					
O Unknown crib type	O Chair		Swilly Bouncy chair	O King					
Bassinet	O Floor		Other, specify:	O Other,	specify:				
Bed side sleeper	O Car seat		O U/K	O U/K	, opeony.				
O Baby box									
,				1					
b. Child put to sleep:	c. Child found:		e. Usual sleep position:	f. Wa	s there any type of crib, portable crib or bassinet				
On back	On back		On back	in h	nome for child?				
On stomach	On stom	ach	On stomach		○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K				
On side	On side		On side						
○ U/K	○ u/ĸ		○ U/K						
d. Usual sleep place:	0		0.5						
O Crib	O Adult b		O Rocking-inclined		It bed, what type?				
If crib, type:	O Waterl	ped	sleeper O Stroller		○ Twin ○ King ○ Full ○ Other, specify:				
○ Not portable○ Portable	○ Futon ○ Couch		Swing		O Queen O U/K				
O Unknown crib type	O Couch		Swing Bouncy chair		○ Queen ○ 0/K				
			Other, specify:						
			O U/K						
Baby box	- Oui 30		- 5/10	ı					
g. Child in a new or different enviror	ment than usual?	h. Child last place	ed to sleep with a pacifier?	i. Chi	ld wrapped or swaddled in blanket when last				
O Yes O No O U/K		-	O No O U/K		aced?				
If yes, describe why:				'	○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K				
· ·					If yes, describe:				

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j. Child overheated?	O Yes C	No	○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K					k	k. Child exposed to second hand smoke?				
	Check all that apply: Room too hot, temp degrees F						○ Yes○ No ○ U/K						
	☐ Too much bedding						If ye	s, how of		○ Freque	-		
				Too muc	h clothin	ıg						Occasi	ionally
I. Child's face when found:	m. Child's	neck v	vhen four	nd:	n. Child'	s airway v	when found (in	cludes	s	If fully or partially obstructed, what was obstructed?			
O Down	_		nded (hea		_	e, mouth,	, neck and/or ch	hest):	.	☐ Nose ☐ Chest compressed			
O Up	О Нурс	oextend	ded (chin	n to chest)	O Ur	nobstruct	ted by person o	or obje	ect	Г	☐ Mouth	Γ	□ U/K
O To left or right side	O Neut	tral			O Fu	ılly obstru	ucted by persor	n or of	bject	Γ	□ Neck c	compress	sed
O U/K	O Turn	ied			O Pa	artially ob	structed by per	rson o	or	If fully or partially obstructed, describe obstruction in			
	O U/K				ob	bject				detail:			
	ı				O U/								
o. Objects in child's sleep	environmer	nt and r	elation to										
				-		-	sition of object:	C.			ent, did o	•	
Objects:	Preser			On top	<u>Under</u>	Next	Tangled				obstruct airway?		
	<u>Yes</u>	No	<u>U/K</u>	of child	child		around child	<u>U/K</u>	<u> </u>	Yes	No_	<u>UK</u>	
Adult(s)	0	0	0							0	0	0 -	()
Other child(ren)	0	0	0							0	0	0	airway, describe relation-
Animal(s)	0	0	0							0	0	0	ship of adult to child (for
Mattress	0	0	0							0	0	0	example, childbearing
Comforter, quilt, or other	0	0	0							0	0	0	parent):
Fitted sheet	0	0	0							0	0	0	!
Thin blanket/flat sheet	0	0	0							0	0	0	
Pillow(s)	0	0	0							0	0	0	!
Cushion	0	0	0							0	0	0	
Nursing or U shaped pillow		0	0							0	0	0	
Sleep positioner (wedge)	0	0	0							0	0	0	
Bumper pads	0	0	0							0	0	0	
Clothing	0	0	0							0	0	0	
Bottle	0	0	0							0	0	0	
Wearable monitor	0	0	0							0	0	0	
Crib railing/side	0	0	0							0	\circ	\circ	
Wall	0	0	0							0	0	0	
Toy(s)	0	0	0							0	0	0	
Other(s), specify:					_			_		_	_	_	
	0									0	0	0	
	0									0	0	0	
p. Was there a reliable, no					the child	l was four	1	es C		O U/I			
q. Caregiver/supervisor fel	-	nile feed	ding child	d?								giver/sup	pervisor at time of death?
OYes ○No	_						⊖Ye	es €	ノNo	O U/I	Κ		
If yes, type of feed	ling: O B	ottle	O	Breast	O	U/K							
011111111111111111111111111111111111111	15						15 bank	2.05					
s. Child sleeping on same				for sleepir	-		If yes, check a			-	- #11/		
surface with person(s) or			, спеск а	all that app	oly:		☐ With adult				□ # U/ŀ		,
animal(s)? ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K		o feed o sooth						It obes					en's ages:
O Yes O NO O O/K				- 7365									-
			eep patte it bed ava				□ With anim	iai(s).	. #		□ # U/r	1 Type(s	s) of animal:
					dod		□ 0/N						
				ce overcro	waea								
	00	Other, sp	bechy.										
	□ U.	I/K											
t. Is there a scene re-creat			le for upl	nad?	O Yes	○ No	If yes ur	oload I	here	Only on	e photo a	allowed	
	-		-							•			ss than 6 mb and in .jpg
or gif format	notiation pe	2010011	211G 100G	tion or only	a o boay	and an w	dy (11000, 1110di	ui, 1100	on, an	u 01100t).	OIZO IIIG	00 00 100	o than o mb and m .jpg

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				-t- O V				
I3. WAS DEATH A COI		OBLEM WITH A CONS	SUMER PRODUCT	T [†] ?	s	No, go to I4 U/K, go to I4		
a. Describe product and circumstances:								
		<u> </u>		I				
b. Was product used prope	-		nave safety label?			t Safety Commission (CPSC) notified?		
○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K	○ Yes ○ No	○ U/K ○ Yes ○ N	o ∪ U/K		Yes			
						www.saferproducts.gov to report		
					U/K			
14. DID DEATH OCCUR DURING COMMISSION OF ANOTHER CRIME*?								
a. Type of crime,	☐ Robbery/burglary	☐ Other assault □		ū		ssing U/K		
check all that apply:	·	ence Gang conflict	_	☐ Auto the				
	☐ Sexual assault		☐ Witness intimidati	, ,	pecify:			
I5. CHILD ABUSE, NEO	GLECT, POOR SUPER	VISION AND EXPOSU	RE TO HAZARDS					
a. Did child abuse, neglect,	poor or absent	b. Type of child abuse, o	check all that apply:			c. For abusive head trauma, were		
supervision or exposure	to hazards cause	☐ Abusive head trau	ma, go to I5c			there retinal hemorrhages?		
or contribute to the child		_	Child Syndrome, go t	to I5e		OYes ○No ○U/K		
○ Yes/probable		☐ Beating/kicking, go						
O No, go to nex		☐ Scalding or burning				d. For abusive head trauma, was		
U/K, go to ne		_	rome by Proxy, go to	o 15e		the child shaken?		
If yes/probable, choos		☐ Sexual assault, go				OYes ○No ○U/K		
Child abuse, go to		Other, specify and	go to 15h			If yes, was there impact?		
Child neglect, go to		□ U/K, go to I5e				OYes ○No ○U/K		
O Poor/absent superv	=							
Exposure to hazard					l -			
	Child neglect, check all				-	sure to hazards:		
child abuse.	☐ Failure to provide i	•	ure to hazards:	habardan	_	not include child's own behavior.		
check all that apply:	☐ Food	_	include child's own			Hazard(s) in sleep environment		
☐ None	☐ Shelter	0	Hazard(s) in sleep			(including sleep position and surface		
Crying	☐ Other, specify:			osition and surface	_	sharing)		
☐ Toilet training☐ Disobedience	☐ Failure to provide : ☐ Emotional neglect.	· _	sharing) Fire hazard		_	Fire hazard		
☐ Feeding problems				ation/poison		Unsecured medication/poison Firearm hazard		
☐ Domestic argument	☐ Abandonment, spe	_	Unsecured medica Firearm hazard	ation/poison	_	Water hazard		
Other, specify:	_	ow treatment,	Water hazard		_	Motor vehicle hazard		
U/K	specify: If yes, was this due	_	Motor vehicle haza	ard	_	Childbearing parent substance use		
□ 0/K	cultural practices?	o le religious di	Other hazard, spec		_	during pregnancy		
	O Yes O No O		ony.	_	Other hazard, specify:			
h. Was poverty a factor?	OYes ONo					Other Hazard, Specify.		
I6. SUICIDE	0100 0110	O G/IK	п усо, охра	ani in itananto				
a. Child's history. Check all	that have ever applied:	b. Was the child ever dia	agnosed with any	d. Check all suici	idal beha	viors/attempts that ever applied:		
☐ None listed below		of the following? Che	,	☐ None listed be		☐ Interrupted attempt #_		
☐ Involved in sports		☐ None listed below		☐ Preparatory b				
☐ Involved in activities (no	ot sports)	☐ Anxiety spectrum dis	order	☐ Aborted attern		∪/K		
☐ Viewed, posted or intera		☐ Depressive spectrum				nunicate any suicidal thoughts,		
If yes, specify platform(s	s):	☐ Bipolar spectrum dis	order	actions or inte	ent?			
☐ History of running away		☐ Disruptive, impulse o	control or	Oyes C	No C) U/K		
☐ History of fearfulness, w	ithdrawal or anxiety	conduct disorder		If yes, wi	ith whom	?		
☐ History of explosive ang	er, yelling or disobeying	☐ Eating disorder		f. Was there evid	lence the	e death was planned or		
☐ History of head injury		☐ Substance-related or	addictive disorders	premeditated	?			
If yes, when was the las	t head injury?	☐ Other, specify:		OYes C	No C) U/K		
\square Death of a peer, friend of	or family member	□ U/K		g. Did the death	occur und	der circumstances where it		
If yes, specify relationsh	nip to child:	c. Did child have a suicion	de safety plan (a	would likely be	e observ	ed and intervened by		
When did death occur: _		document that helps	individuals when	others?				
Was death a suicide?	○ Yes○ No ○ U/K	experiencing thought	ts of suicide to help	OYes C	No C) U/K		
		them avoid intense s	uicidal crisis)?					
		OYes ONo	⊃ u/K					
h. Did the child ever have a	history of non-suicidal se	lf-harm, such as cutting o	r burning oneself?	Oyes C	No C) U/K		
If yes, □	Reported to others	☐ Noted on autop	-	Other, specify:				
		Page	19 of 24					

i. Warning signs (https://youths	Warning signs (https://youthsuicidewarningsigns.org) w/in 30 days of death: j. Child experienced a known crisis within						
Check all that apply:			30 days of the death?				
☐ None listed below		☐ Expressed perceived burden on others	○Yes ○No ○ U/K				
☐ Talked about or made	plans for suicide	☐ Showed worrisome behavioral cues	If yes, explain:				
☐ Expressed hopelessne	ss about the future	or marked changes in behavior					
☐ Displayed severe/over		□ U/K					
emotional pain or distr	•						
k. Suicide was part of:	□ None listed below	☐ A contagion, copy-cat or imitation	☐ A murder-suicide				
Check all that apply.	□ A cluster	☐ A suicide pact					
I7. LIFE STRESSORS		ere present for this child and family around the time of	death.				
a. Life stressors - Social/econo							
☐ None listed below	☐ Neighborhood discord	☐ No phone ☐ Lack o	of transportation 🔲 Lack of child care				
☐ Racism	☐ Job problems	_ '	al differences				
☐ Discrimination	☐ Money problems	_	age barriers				
☐ Poverty	☐ Food insecurity	☐ Tobacco exposure					
b. Life stressors - Medical		·					
☐ None listed below	☐ Caregiver unskilled i	n providing care	oordinated □ Felt dismissed by provider				
	port for care Lack of money for ca						
•	care system Services not availab		compatibility				
c. Life Stressors- Relationships			1				
☐ None listed below	☐ Parents' incarceration	☐ Argument with friends ☐Cyberbullying a	s victim				
☐ Family discord	☐ Breakup	☐ Isolation ☐ Cyberbullying a					
· ·							
☐ Parents' divorce/separation							
d. Life stressors - School (age 5 and over) e. Technology (age 5 and over)							
☐ None listed below	☐ Extracurricular activities	☐ None listed below ☐ Restriction	of technology				
☐ School failure	☐ New school	☐ Electronic gaming ☐ Social medi	••				
☐ Pressure to succeed	☐ Other school problems	☐ Texting					
f. Life stressors - Transitions (a	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		g. Life stressors - Trauma (age 5 and over)				
☐ None listed below	g ,	☐ Release from juvenile justice facility	□ None listed below				
☐ Release from hospital		☐ End of school year/school break	☐ Rape/sexual assault				
_	mental health care to another (e.g.	☐ Transition to/from child welfare system	☐ Previous abuse (emotional/physical)				
inpatient to outpatient, inpat	· -	☐ Release from immigrant detention center	☐ Family/domestic violence				
h. Life stressors - Describe any							
18. DEATHS DURING THE	COVID-19 PANDEMIC (complete	e for all ages)					
		ence any disruptions or significant changes to the	e following? Check all that apply:				
☐ None listed below		☐ Mental health or substance use/al	buse care				
☐ School		☐ Home-based services (non-child v	welfare)				
☐ Daycare		☐ Child welfare services					
☐ Employment		\square Legal proceedings within criminal,	, civil, or family courts				
☐ Social services (like un	nemployment assistance, TANF, WIC	C) Other, specify:					
☐ Living environment							
☐ Medical care		□ U/K					
b. For the 12 months before the	child's death, did the child's family	live in an area with an official stay at home orde	r? OYes ONo OU/K				
If yes, was the stay at home	e order in place at the time of the chil	d's death?	○Yes ○No ○U/K				
c. Was the child exposed to CC	OVID-19 within 14 days of death?	○Yes ○No ○U/K If yes,	describe:				
d. Did the child have medical ev	vidence of a significant inflammatory	syndrome (including for example, fever, laborate	ory evidence of inflammation, and involvement				
of two or more organs) requ	iring hospitalization in the week befo	re death? O Yes O No O U/K					
If yes, was the child dia	agnosed with MIS-C?	○Yes ○No ○U/K					
e. Was the child eligible to rece	eive a COVID-19 vaccination?	○Yes ○No ○U/K					
If eligible, did they receive the	neir first dose?	\bigcirc Yes \bigcirc No \bigcirc U/K If yes,	approx. number of weeks before death:				
If eligible and received their	first dose, which option best represe	ents their vaccination status? O Partially vaccina	ated O Fully vaccinated O U/K				
f. For infants or fetal deaths onl	ly, did the childbearing parent receive	e their COVID-19 vaccination? OYes	O No O U/K				
If yes, when did they re	eceive their first dose?	○ Before pregnancy ○ 3rd trir	nester				
		O 1st trimester O After d					
		○ 2nd trimester ○ U/K	,				
If yes, which option best represents their vaccination status?							

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COVID-19 was the immedi COVID-19 was diagnosed COVID-19 indirectly contril underlying cause of death The childbearing parent co Before pregnancy 1st trimester 2nd trimester Other, specify:	illdbearing parent contracted COVID-19, specify: ☐ Before pregnancy ☐ 3rd trimester ☐ 1st trimester ☐ After delivery ☐ 2nd trimester ☐ U/K					J/K pply: cords able to a gatively	ability to cond attend review impacted revi COVID-19 res	ew process
J. PERSON RESPONSIBLE (C	THER THAN D	ECEDENT)			Т	his section	on is skipped for	· fetal deaths ⁺
Did a person or persons other th			rmation for the fi	rst person	under "One" and if		**	m have information
child do something or fail to do					scribe acts in narrativ			person(s)?
something that caused or contri	buted One	Two	One	Two				wo_
to the death?	0	O Child abo	use O	0	Exposure to hazard	ds	0 0	Yes
O Yes/probable	0	O Child neg	glect O	0	Assault, not child al	buse	0 0	No, go to K
O No, go to K		O Poor/abs	sent O	0	Other, specify:			
O U/K, go to K		supervis		0	U/K			
Is person listed in a previous sed	ction?	1	n(s) responsible f	•	s): Select one for ea	ach pers	son responsibl	e.
One Two		One Two			<u>wo</u>		One Two	
O Yes, childbearing pa	. 0	_	loptive parent		Osibling Other relative		0 0	Medical provider
Yes, non-childbearin	g biological	1	epparent		Other relative Friend		0 0	Institutional staff
parent, go to J17 O Yes, caregiver one,	no to 117	l	ster parent rent's partner	_	Acquaintance		0 0	Babysitter Licensed child care
 Yes, caregiver two, or 	_		andparent	_	Child's boyfriend	or	0 0	worker
Yes, supervisor, go to			апарагоп	- \	girlfriend		0 0	Other, specify:
O O No				0 (○ Stranger		0 0	U/K
6. Person's age in years:	7. Person's sex:		8. Person speak		derstands English? 9). Perso	n on active mi	litary duty?
One Two	One Two		One Two			<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>	
	0 0	Male	0 0	Yes		0	O Yes	
# Years	0 0	Female	0 0	No		0	O No	
□ □ U/K	0 0	U/K	0 0	U/K		0	O U/K	
			If no, languag	je spoken	:	If yes	s, specify bran	ch:
10. Person(s) have history of		ave history of child						ability or chronic
substance abuse?	maltreatment	as victim?	maltreatmen	t as a per	petrator?	illnes		
One Two Yes	<u>One</u> <u>Two</u>	Yes	One Two	Yes		One	<u>Two</u> ○ Yes	
O O No	0 0	No	0 0	No			O No	
O O U/K	0 0	U/K	0 0	U/K			U/K	
14. Person(s) have prior		ave history of intima			16. Person(s) have			istory?
child deaths?	One Two	-			One Two			
One Two		Yes, as victim			0 0 Y	'es		
O O Yes		Yes, as perpetrato	r		0 0 N	No		
O O No		No			0 0 0	J/K		
○ ○ U/K		U/K						
47 At 11 11 22 23 23 23 23		^			1			
17. At the time of the incident, was		\neg	One Two	Night #:-	ao sloop			
	elect the most app on of the person's		0 0	Night tin	ne sieep e nap, describe:			
· .	incident:	, slooping	0 0	-	e sleep (for example,	. person	is night shift v	worker), describe:
O O U/K			0 0	Other, d			J	,,

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18. At time of incident was person impaired?	19. Person(s) have, check all	20. Legal outcomes in this death, check all that apply:			
One <u>Two</u>	that apply:	One Two			
○Yes ○No ○U/K ○Yes ○No ○U/K	One Two	□ □ No charges filed			
If yes, check all that apply:	□ □ Prior history of	☐ ☐ Charges pending			
One Two One Two	similar acts	☐ ☐ Charges filed, specify:			
☐ ☐ Drug impaired, specify: ☐ ☐ Impaired by illness,	□ □ Prior arrests	□ □ Charges dismissed			
☐ ☐ Alcohol impaired specify:	□ □ Prior convictions	□ □ Confession			
☐ ☐ Distracted ☐ ☐ Impaired by disability,		□ □ Plead, specify:			
☐ ☐ Absent specify:		□ □ Not guilty verdict			
□ □ Other, specify:		☐ ☐ Guilty verdict, specify:			
		☐ ☐ Tort charges, specify:			
		□ □ U/K			
K. SERVICES TO FAMILY AND COMMUNITY AS A RESULT O	OF THE DEATH				
Were new or revised services recommended or implemented as a limited services.		○U/K			
If yes, select one option per row: Referred for service	Review led to Referral nee	ded,			
<u>before review</u>	<u>referral</u> <u>not availal</u>	ole <u>N/A</u> <u>U/K</u>			
Bereavement counseling	0 0	0 0			
Debriefing for professionals	0 0	0 0			
Economic support	0 0	0 0			
Funeral arrangements	0 0	0 0			
Emergency shelter	0 0	0 0			
Mental health services	0 0	0 0			
Foster care	0 0	0 0			
Health services	0 0	0 0			
Legal services	0 0	0 0			
Genetic counseling	0 0	0 0			
Home visiting	0 0	0 0			
Tierrie Vietning	0 0	0 0			
	0 0	0 0			
Other, specify:					
L. FINDINGS IDENTIFIED DURING THE REVIEW	Mark this	case to edit/add findings at a later date			
Describe any significant challenges faced by the child, the family, the					
related to demographics, overt or inadvertent actions, the way systems		·			
related to demographics, over or madvertent actions, the way systems	is functioned, or other environmental	characteristics. (See Data Dictionary for examples.)			
Describe any notable positive elements in this case. They could be di	demographic behavioral or environm	nental characteristics that may have promoted			
resiliency in the child or family, the systems with which they interacted					
,	(, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
3. List any recommendations and/or initiatives that could be implemented	ed to prevent deaths from similar cau	ses or circumstances in the future:			
4. Were new or revised agency services, policies or practices recomme	ended or implemented as a result of t	he review OYes ONo OU/K			
If yes, select all that apply and describe:					
☐ Child welfare Describe: ☐	Education Describe	2:			
☐ Law enforcement Describe: ☐	Mental health Describe	e:			
☐ Public health ☐ Describe: ☐	EMS Describe	e:			
☐ Coroner/medical examiner Describe: ☐	Substance abuse Describe	e:			
☐ Courts Describe: ☐	Other, specify: Describe	e:			
☐ Health care systems Describe:					
5. Could the death have been prevented? Yes, probably	No, probably not	ould not determine			
,	,, ,				

M. THE REVIEW MEETING PROCESS					
Date of first review meeting:	2. Number of rev	iew med	etings for this case:	3. Is review complete? (○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No
4. Agencies and individuals at review meetin	g, check all that apply:				_
☐ Medical examiner/coroner/pathologist	□CPS		Fire	☐ Indian Health Service	es/ Military
☐ Death investigator	☐ Other social services		EMS	Tribal Health	☐ Domestic violence
☐ Law enforcement	☐ Physician		Faith based organization	☐ Home visiting	☐ Others, list:
☐ Prosecutor/district attorney	□ Nurse		Education	☐ Healthy Start	
☐ Public health	☐ Hospital		Mental health	☐ Court	
☐ HMO/managed care	☐ Other health care		Substance abuse	☐ Child advocate	
5. Were the following data sources available	at the review meeting?	6. Did	any of the following factors re	educe meeting effectiveness	s, check all
Check all that apply:		tha	at apply:		
Vital statistics			None		
☐ Birth certificate - full form			Confidentiality issues among	g members prevented full ex	xchange of information
☐ Death certificate			HIPAA regulations prevente	ed access to or exchange of	information
Health records			Inadequate investigation pre	ecluded having enough infor	rmation for review
☐ Child's medical records or clinical his	story, including vaccination		Team members did not brin	g adequate information to th	ne meeting
☐ Hospital records			Necessary team members v	were absent	
☐ Childbearing parent's obstetric and p	orenatal information		Meeting was held too soon	after death	
☐ Newborn screening results			Meeting was held too long a	after death	
☐ Mental health records			Records or information were	e needed from another locali	ity in-state
☐ Substance abuse treatment records			Records or information were	e needed from another state	;
Investigation records			Team disagreement on circ	umstances	
☐ Autopsy/pathology reports			Other factors, specify:		
☐ CDC's SUIDI Reporting Form					
☐ Jurisdictional equivalent of the CDC	SUIDI Reporting Form				
☐ Law enforcement records	y				
☐ Social service records					
☐ Child protection agency records					
☐ EMS run sheet					
Other					
☐ Home visiting					
☐ School records					
7. Review meeting outcomes, check all that a	annly:				
Team disagreed with official manner		oliovo m	annor abould bo?		
☐ Team disagreed with official cause of					
Because of the review, the official car					
	use of manner of death wa	s chang			-44'
N. SUID AND SDY CASE REGISTRY			I his section displays	s online based on your state's s	settings.
Section N: OMB No. 0920-1092, Exp. Date: 5/31/2022 Public reporting burden of this collection of information is	estimated to average 10 minutes	per respo	onse, including the time for reviewing	instructions, searching existing da	ita sources, gathering and
maintaining the data needed, and completing and review	ing the collection of information. A	n agency	may not conduct or sponsor, and a	person is not required to respond to	a collection of information
unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. burden to: CDC/ATSDR Reports Clearance Officer; 1600					gestions for reducing this
1. Is this an SDY or SUID case? Yes	_	go to Se			
Did this case go to Advanced Review for the control of the co			dvanced Review meeting (inc	clude case details that helpe	ed determine SDY
Registry?			and any ways to improve the	·	
○ N/A ○ Yes ○ No	Revie		, , ,	,	Ĭ
If yes, date of first Advanced Review					
ii joo, aato oi iiiot havailood iteviel	sourig.				
Professionals at the Advanced Review mea	eting check all that apply:				
	ath investigator		☐ Geneticist or gene	tic counselor	Pediatrician
	ileptologist		□ Neurologist		Public health representative
	rensic pathologist/medical	eyamin.	5	_	Others, specify:
Did the Advanced Review team believe the			formed, did the ME/coroner/p		
comprehensive? Oyes ONo		opsy per nmarv?	ON/A OYes O	=	lopay Guidanice Oi

7. Was a specimen saved for the SDY Case Registry?	9. Did the family conser	nt to have DNA saved as part of the SDY Case Registry?				
○N/A ○Yes ○No ○U/K	ON/A OYes ONo OU/K					
	If no, why not? O Consent was not attempted					
8. Was a specimen sent to the SDY Case Registry		O Consent was attempted but follow up was unsuccessful				
biorepository?		O Consent was attempted but family declined				
○N/A ○Yes ○No ○U/K		Other, specify:				
10. Categorization for SDY Case Registry (choose only one):						
○ Excluded from SDY Case Registry ○ Explaine	ed neurological, specify:	O Explained other, specify: O Unexplained, SUDEP				
O Unexplained, incomplete case information Explaine	ed infant suffocation	Ounexplained, possible cardiac Ounexplained death				
O Explained cardiac, specify: (unde	r age 1)	Ounexplained, possible cardiac				
		and SUDEP				
11.Categorization for SUID Case Registry (choose only one):						
O Excluded (other explained causes, not suffocation)		If possible suffocation or explained suffocation, select the primary				
O Unexplained: No autopsy or death scene investigation	1	mechanism(s) leading to the death, check all that apply:				
O Unexplained: Incomplete case information		☐ Soft bedding				
O Unexplained: No unsafe sleep factors		□Wedging				
O Unexplained: Unsafe sleep factors		☐ Overlay				
O Unexplained: Possible suffocation with unsafe sleep fa	actors	☐ Other, specify:				
O Explained: Suffocation with unsafe sleep factors						
O. NARRATIVE						
O1. NARRATIVE						
Use this space to provide more detail on the circumst	ances of the death ar	nd to describe any other relevant information.				
HIPAA identifying information should not be recorded in the	is nou.					
P. FORM COMPLETED BY: Person:	Emai	h				
		completed:				
Title:	Date	completed.				
Agency:	Data	entry completed for this case?				
Phone:	For S	tate Program Use Only:				
		quality assurance completed by state?				
Cer	NATIONAL CER onter for Fatality Review & F	P				
		ant No. UG7MC28482 from the Maternal and Child Health				
		and Services Administration, Department of Health and				
Human Services and with additional funding fror		sease Control and Prevention, Division of Reproductive Health				
	Data Entry: https://da					
www.ncfrp.org info@ncfr	p.org 1-800-656-2	434 Facebook and Twitter: NationalCFRP				

Appendix D

Grief Support and Information Resources

For information on local support groups throughout Tennessee, refer to the accompanying booklet, Bereavement Support Services in Tennessee.

Association of SIDS and Infant Mortality Programs

1148 S Hillside St Wichita, KS 67211

Toll Free: 800-930-7437 • Fax: 517-485-0163

ncemch.org/suid-sids/SIDS manual/chapter7/7 16.html

CI First Candle/SIDS Alliance

49 Locust Ave, Suite 104

New Canaan, CT 06840

800-221-7437

cjfirstcandle.org

Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Public Information and Communications Branch

31 Center Drive

Building 31, Room 2A32, MSC 2425

Bethesda, MD 20892-2425

800-370-2943

E-mail: NICHDInformationResourceCenter@mail.nih.gov

nichd.nih.gov

National Center for Cultural Competence

Georgetown University Center for Child and Human Development

3300 Whitehaven Street N.W., Suite 3300

Washington, DC 20057

TTY: 202-687-5387

E-mail: cultural@georgetown.edu

nccc.georgetown.edu

National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health

Georgetown University

Box 571272

Washington, DC 20057-1272

E-mail: mchevidence@ncemch.org mchlibrary.org/collections/suid-sids/

NICHD Resource Center

P.O. Box 3006

Rockville, MD 20847

The Compassionate Friends, Inc.

1000 Jorie Blvd., Suite 140

Oak Brook, IL 60523

Toll Free: 877-969-0010 • Fax: 630-990-0246

compassionatefriends.org

Training

Prevention Through Understanding

Tennessee Department of Health and Middle Tennessee State University

mtsu.edu/learn/sids

sidstrainingtn.org

https://www.mtsu.edu/chhs/publications.php

Prevention
Through
Understanding:
Investigating
Unexpected
Child Death

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Through
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Notes

References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sudden Unexplained Infant Death Investigation* form and guidelines, cdc.gov/sids.

- 2. Chapman, D. A., and Law, D. 2001. *Sudden Infant Death Syndrome: Tennessee* 1990–1998. Health Statistics and Research, State of Tennessee, Department of Health, Bureau of Health Informatics (DOH Authorization No. 343379).
- 3. First Candle SIDS Alliance. January 2007. *Q & A on SIDS*, adapted from materials developed by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD). Retrieved in September 2008 from http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/mch/sids/SIDSresources/SIDS_ParentsFamilies/SIDS%20Q%20and%20A%20-%20First%20Candle.pdf.
- 4. Tennessee Department of Health, Child Fatality Review Database System. *SIDS in Tennessee*, data retrieved in September 2009. https://www.tn.gov/health/health-program-areas/statistics/health-data.html.
- 5. Levy, Bruce P. *Death Scene Investigation: Unexpected Child Death*, PowerPoint presentation.
- 6. Minnesota EMS Training Manual. 2003. *When an Infant Dies: The Emergency Response*. Minnesota Sudden Infant Death Center.
- 7. SIDS Network. *Glossary of SIDS-Related Terminology*, retrieved in September 2009. sids-network.org.
- 8. TENN. CODE Ann. Section § 37-1-412, 68-1-11, 68-142, 68-3-5 (2001), 68-1-1102 (Supp. 2002), and 68-1-1103 (2005). State of Tennessee.
- 9. Tennessee Department of Children's Services. *Child Safety Division*. Available from the Department of Children's Services tn.gov/dcs/program-areas/child-safety.html.
- 10. Tennessee Department of Health, Maternal and Child Health Section.

 Child Fatality Review Teams and Child Fatality Review Districts.

 Available from the Tennessee Department of Health at

 tn.gov/health/health-program-areas/fhw/child-fatality-review.html or

 tn.gov/dcs/program-areas/child-safety.html
- 11. Tennessee Joint Task Force on Children's Justice/Child Sexual Abuse Alert: *Notice of Change in Child Abuse Reporting*, October 17, 2005.

Prevention
Through
Understanding:
Investigating
Unexpected
Child Death

Prevention
Through
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Child Death

Notes